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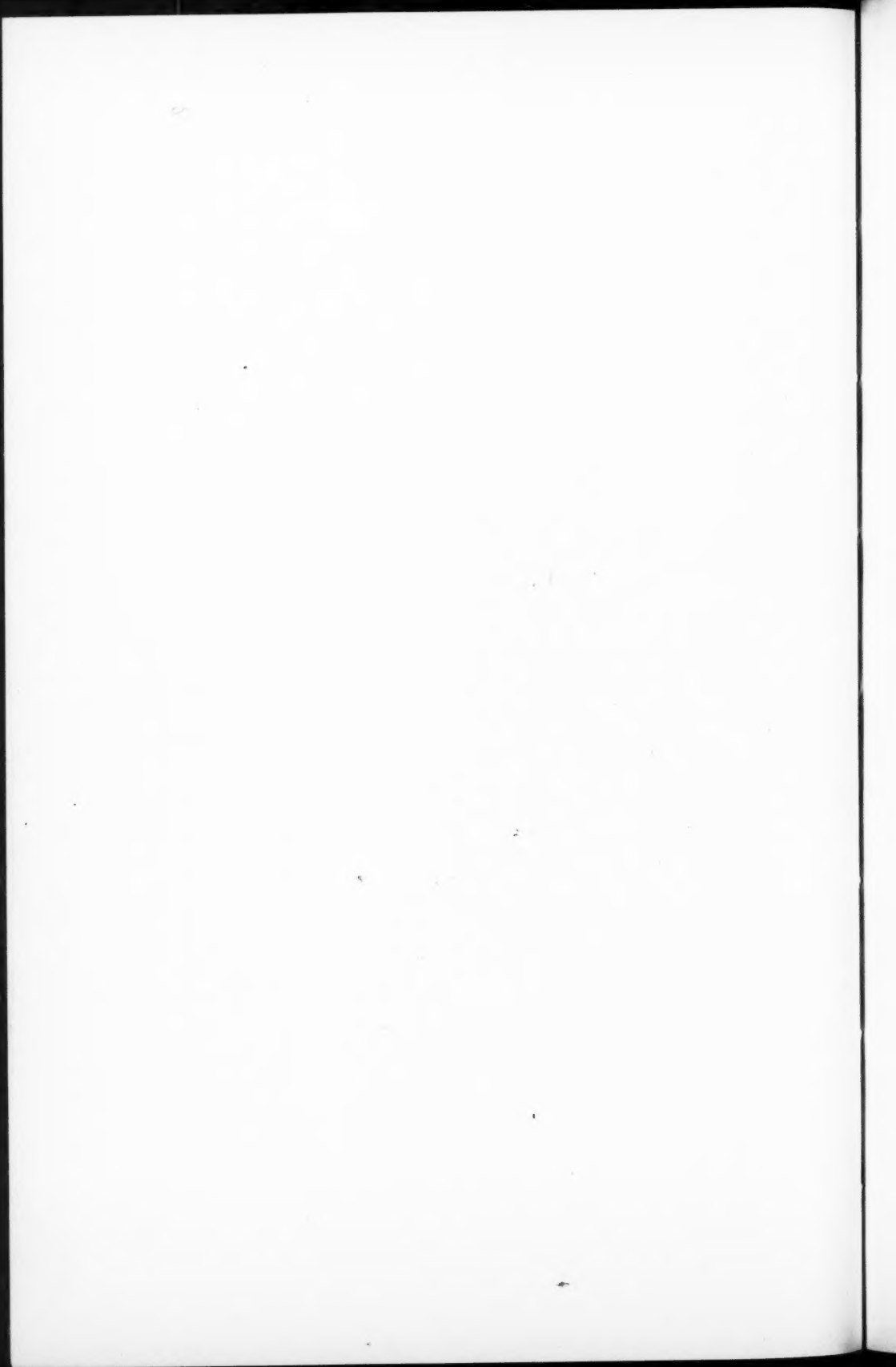
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Volume X, 1926, No. 2

GEORGE N. FULLER, *Editor*



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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOL. X

APRIL, 1926

WHOLE No. 35

PIONEERS! O PIONEERS!

BY WALT WHITMAN

COME my tan-faced children,
Follow well in order, get your weapons ready,
Have you your pistols? have you your sharp-edged axes?
Pioneers! O pioneers!

For we cannot tarry here,
We must march my darlings, we must bear the brunt of danger,
We the youthful sinewy races, all the rest on us depend,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

O you youths, Western youths,
So impatient, full of action, full of manly pride and friendship,
Plain I see you Western youths, see you tramping with the foremost,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Have the elder races halted?
Do they droop and end their lesson, wearied over there beyond the
seas?
We take up the task eternal, and the burden and the lesson,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

All the past we leave behind
We debouch upon a newer mightier world, varied world,
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor and the march,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

We detachments steady throwing,
Down the edges, through the passes, up the mountain steep,
Conquering, holding, daring, venturing as we go the unknown ways,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

The text here used is that of the autographed edition of *Leaves of Grass*, 1899, permission of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

We primeval forests felling,
We the rivers stemming, vexing we and piercing deep the mines within,
We the surface broad surveying, we the virgin soil upheaving,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Colorado men are we,
From the peaks gigantic, from the great Sierras and the high plateaus,
From the mine and from the gully, from the hunting trail we come,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

From Nebraska, from Arkansas,
Central inland race are we, from Missouri, with the continental blood
interveln'd,
All the hands of comrades clasping, all the Southern, all the Northern,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

O resistless restless race!
O beloved race in all! O my breast aches with tender love for all!
O I mourn and yet exult, I am rapt with love for all,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Raise the mighty mother mistress,
Waving high the delicate mistress, over all the starry mistress,
(bend your heads all,)
Raise the fang'd and warlike mistress, stern, impassive, weapon'd
mistress,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

See my children, resolute children,
By those swarms upon our rear we must never yield or falter,
Ages back in ghostly millions frowning there behind us urging,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

On and on the compact ranks,
With accessions ever waiting, with the places of the dead quickly fill'd,
Through the battle, through defeat, moving yet and never stopping,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

O to die advancing on!
Are there some of us to droop and die? has the hour come?
Then upon the march we fittest die, soon and sure the gap is fill'd,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

All the pulses of the world,
Falling in they beat for us, with the Western movement beat,
Holding single or together, steady moving to the front, all for us,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Life's involv'd and varied pageants,
All the forms and shows, all the workmen at their work,
All the seamen and the landmen, all the masters with their slaves,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

All the hapless silent lovers,
All the prisoners in the prisons, all the righteous and the wicked,
All the joyous, all the sorrowing, all the living, all the dying,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

I too with my soul and body,
We, a curious trio, picking, wandering on our way,
Through these shores amid the shadows, with the apparitions pressing,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Lo, the darting bowling orb!
Lo, the brother orbs around, all the clustering suns and planets,
All the dazzling days, all the mystic nights with dreams,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

These are of us, they are with us,
All for primal needed work, while the followers there in embryo wait
behind,
We to-day's procession heading, we the route for travel clearing,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

O you daughters of the West!
O you young and elder daughters! O you mothers and you wives!
Never must you be divided, in our ranks you move united,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Minstrels latent on the prairies!
(Shrouded bards of other lands, you may rest, you have done your
work,)
Soon I hear you coming warbling, soon you rise and tramp amid us,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Not for delectations sweet,
Not the cushion and the slipper, not the peaceful and the studious,
Not the riches safe and palling, not for us the tame enjoyment,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Do the feasters gluttonous feast?
Do the corpulent sleepers sleep? have they lock'd and bolted doors?
Still be ours the diet hard, and the blanket on the ground,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Has the night descended?
Was the road of late so toilsome? did we stop discouraged nodding
on our way?
Yet a passing hour I yield you in your tracks to pause oblivious,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

Till with sound of trumpet,
Far, far off the daybreak call—hark! how loud and clear I hear it wind,
Swift! to the head of the army!—swift! spring to your places,
Pioneers! O pioneers!

ALPHEUS FELCH: AN APPRECIATION

BY HERBERT RANDALL,

HARTFORD, CONN.

SOME years ago it was my privilege to enjoy an interview with Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor, Michigan. At my request he sketched for me the long course of his notable life, aided by which and by various references to his career that have appeared in the public prints, I shall attempt to give some idea of a personality that stands out in my memory as one of the most salient I have ever known.

The predominating influence exerted upon Gov. Felch's earliest years was that of his paternal grandfather, Abijah Felch. The latter had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and from him the boy undoubtedly derived that quality of true patriotism which made him in later life so zealous a defender of the welfare of the young state of Michigan. In his young manhood Abijah Felch received with others a grant of land in Maine, between the Great and Little Ossipee rivers, and left his home near Boston for this new country, then, as his grandson described it, almost unbroken wilderness. Here the ground was cleared, the new home built, crops sown, and in process of years there grew up a large family of children, of whom Daniel Felch, the father of Alpheus, was the youngest.

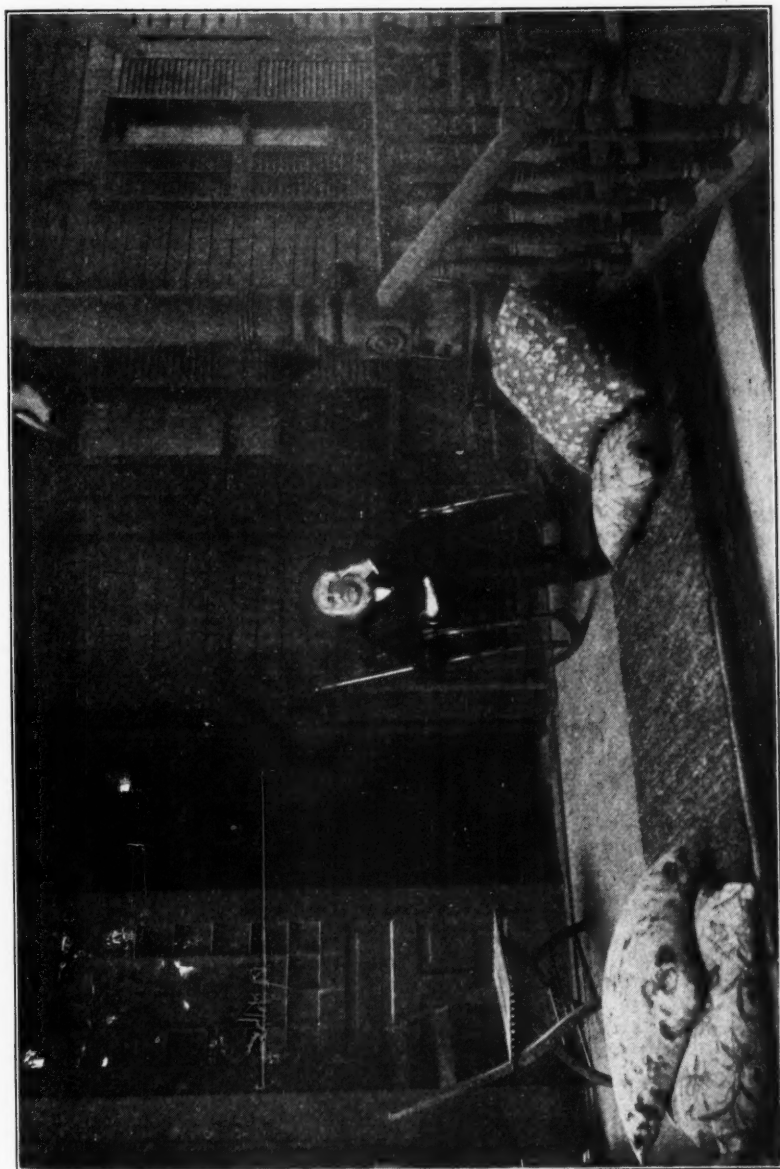
On reaching man's estate, Daniel Felch built a store in Limerick, Maine, and began his career as a merchant. He was the first to do so in all that region, which at that time and for many years afterwards was known as the Ossipee Country. Here at Limerick Alpheus was born, on September 28, 1804. In his ninety-second year he stated that his memory began with recollections of the goods in his father's store and of the unfinished corner room in his first home, a room left incomplete until after the death of both parents. Of his father, who died at thirty-five, Alpheus could remember nothing; of his mother, who died in the following year, he recalled seeing her on her

deathbed and in her coffin on the day of her burial. Of the six children thus made orphans, Alpheus was the only son.

He now made his home with his grandfather, who continued to reside on the farm he had made out of the primeval Maine forest. At the district school he began his education, and displayed more love for his books than for the rough sports of the other schoolboys. The death of Abijah Felch compelled the boy to choose another guardian, and he turned to a friend of his family, Captain Edmund Hayes, of whom he said some eighty years afterwards "a rough old farmer, but the best man that ever lived." Captain Hayes, mindful of his friendship for the father, acceded to the son's request, and carefully administered his little property. He placed no obstacles in the way of his ward's desire for an education, but permitted him to attend the academy at Limerick, and when, in 1821, the boy was entered at the famous Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, his kind guardian drove him all the way thither in his own chaise.

Gov. Felch has left on record his sense of obligation to "that most excellent principal, Benjamin Abbott," the head of Exeter for fifty years, under whose charge "my love for learning was fostered and my taste for it gratified." About thirty years after, while seated in the United States Senate Chamber, he was accosted by another loyal son of Exeter, John P. Hale, who proposed to gather all the "Exeter boys" to be found in the Senate for a little reunion. There were three other such Senators: General Cass, the senior Senator from Michigan, General Dix, and Daniel Webster; Webster was not present, but the remaining four enjoyed a pleasant chat of old days.

After nearly two years at Exeter, young Felch's diminishing funds compelled him to leave with a year of college preparation still before him. His guardian proposed that he give up the expensive college course, and instead begin the study of medicine in the fashion customary in those days, i. e. that he enter the office of the only doctor of the region, and learn by assisting him. The youth asked for a few days in which to



AT HOME IN ANN ARBOR



consider this entirely new idea, and at the expiration of that time, replied to his guardian's question, "Well, Alpheus, what do you think of going to study with Dr. S.?" "Sir, I've made up my mind that I never could cut off a man's leg," and again expressed his desire for a college course. To this his guardian consented, and the two re-canvassed ways and means.

A period of school-teaching at a salary of ten dollars a month and "board around," now ensued, and when the summer of 1823 arrived, young Felch was ready to complete his college preparation. The time was too short to permit of his going to distant Exeter, so he entered the academy at Fryeburg, Maine, where Daniel Webster had been preceptor. In the autumn he successfully passed his examinations at Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the freshman class. On interviewing President Allen and explaining his circumstances, he was allowed three months leave of absence during the winter, that he might eke out his scanty income by teaching school. This course he followed during the next four years, and graduated in 1827.

In his reminiscences of his college mates—Hawthorne and Longfellow—he spoke of Hawthorne as extremely retiring, and known intimately to but few. Longfellow seems to have been Hawthorne's closest friend, and Gov. Felch recalled often meeting the two walking together in the pine woods near Brunswick. Even at this early period Longfellow was writing poems that made him well known. "Extremely pleasant in his manner, and a thorough scholar," Gov. Felch said of him. Hawthorne he never met after college days, but Longfellow he saw often in his delightful home in Cambridge. Another Bowdoin contemporary was Franklin Pierce, afterwards President of the United States.

At the close of his college career young Felch decided to enter the legal profession, and began his studies in the office of Messrs. Bradley & Barrow, of Fryeburg. Here he remained for two years, and then removed to Bangor, where he continued his studies in the office of a Mr. Gregory, and in the

A. Felch's reminiscence of

autumn of 1830 was admitted to the bar. His first case came immediately; a Bangor bookseller commissioned him to go to Houlton and recover a law library that had been sold to a man of that profession named Drew, who had never paid for it, and was reported to have left the country. The bookseller added that if the newly-fledged lawyer should be pleased with Houlton, and desired to begin practice there, he might keep the library, and pay for it when he was able to do so.

The story Gov. Felch told me of his one hundred and twenty mile journey to Houlton, then a small frontier settlement in the heart of the forest, abounded in exciting incident. As far as the Mattawamkeag River the journey was made by carriage; the remaining distance, sixty miles, had to be made on foot, over the military road which the United States Government had surveyed, but not finished. Deep snows covered this forest road, making it almost impassable. The young lawyer crossed the river by boat, and spent the night at a log-hut tavern, consisting of two rooms. Here he deemed himself fortunate in finding a companion for the long journey before him, in the person of a United States mail carrier named Rich, "a tall Yankee" who bore the mail in a pack strapped to his back. The two covered the sixty miles in two days, finding but two houses during the entire distance. The carrier, apparently enfeebled by illness, found the journey difficult, and often stopped to rest; but his more vigorous companion relieved him by taking the pack of mail upon his own shoulders, and urged him on until at length the settlement of Houlton was reached.

Here the young lawyer found that the delinquent Drew had escaped from the region after having been proved guilty of theft. He presented himself to the hotel keeper who owned the office building formerly occupied by Drew, and stated his errand. The law library was put in his possession without demur, and when the fact that he was himself a lawyer had transpired, he was invited by different citizens of the place to remain and build up a practice there. Having found Houlton a pleasant town, he decided to take advantage

of this opportunity, and accordingly bought of the Bangor bookseller the books for which he had been sent. Until the spring of 1833, therefore, Mr. Felch remained at Houlton, and attended regularly the Common Pleas Court of the County of Washington, then extending for more than a hundred miles along the Canadian frontier. To reach the county seat, Machias, necessitated a long journey on horseback through the forest.

But the severity of the northern climate proved inimical to Mr. Felch's health, and he determined to seek another home in the Southern States. With the expectation of joining his friend, Hon. Sargent S. Prentice, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, he sold his library and bade farewell to his friends in Maine. Foremost among these was his old guardian, Captain Hayes. When the young man announced to him his intention of seeking his fortune in a newer country, the reply came, "Well, you'll get along, I guess; as Jonathan says, 'You'll du!'" But the shrewd old farmer did not live to see again the man for whom he had thus early prophesied success.

Mr. Felch's route took him on the Erie Canal across the state of New York to Buffalo, where he found that the steamer for Detroit would leave the next morning. When he and three other men bound in the same direction attempted to purchase tickets, they found that all the cabin space was taken, and it was only after considerable difficulty that they were able to get places in the steerage, having agreed to supply their own provisions. This they deemed preferable to waiting a fortnight for the steamer's next trip. After a tedious week they were landed at Detroit. Mr. Felch had been provided with a letter of introduction to General Larned, one of Detroit's principal lawyers, and on presenting this he was invited to tea at the General's house, where he met Judge Whipple.

He then started on his southern journey, taking a small boat called the General Jackson. His first stop was at Monroe, ere long to become his home, and here he had an adventure which he recounted in later life. While strolling about the

streets of the town, he came upon an old French building, which curiosity prompted him to enter. To his surprise he found a court session going on, conducted by a pompous old Frenchman, with six men as a jury. This novel procedure interested the young man from Maine, and he sat down to listen to the argument which one of the lawyers was making. He subsequently discovered that the presiding justice had been an officer in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte; that he had quitted the service because he deemed himself unjustly treated by the Emperor in the matter of promotion, and had emigrated to the Territory of Michigan, where he had secured an appointment as justice from the Governor.

As Mr. Felch sat in the Monroe courtroom, another young man came in and seated himself beside him. To the former's amazement he began, "They don't do these things this way in Maine," and then called his companion by name, and introduced himself as a Bowdoin man, two years Mr. Felch's senior in date of graduation. This Mr. Converse was urgent in desiring his friend to remain in Monroe; he even took him to the office of Judge Lawrence, who was about to retire, and pleaded with him not to lose this chance of establishing himself, but Mr. Felch remained firm in his determination to go to Mississippi. All unknowing that July was a most unfortunate time of year in which to journey south, he went on his way, and at length reached Cincinnati.

Here he discovered that cholera, the scourge of that unsanitary age, was everywhere. Steamboat after steamboat came up from the lower Mississippi with dead or dying passengers, but none would make the return trip. Before he was aware, Mr. Felch was attacked by the dreaded disease; he lost no time in obtaining from a druggist "his strongest cholera medicines," and after two days of this heroic treatment, he found his condition improving. In a week or two he was able to return to Monroe, where he sought out his friends Mr. Converse and Judge Lawrence, and entered the office of the latter.

"I began to get a little business," he remarked modestly to

me. "I wonder that I did, for there were good lawyers there." Among these he mentioned Robert McClelland, afterwards Governor, Congressman, and finally Secretary of the Interior. "We had offices side by side," said Gov. Felch. "Judge Christiancy came soon after and settled, and Judge Wing, one of our best supreme court judges for many years."

settling at
Monroe

From this point Mr. Felch's career is identified with the history of Michigan, then seeking admission to the Union as a state. In 1835 a convention was held for the purpose of drafting a constitution, and to this the future Gov. McClelland was delegate from Monroe. In the expectation that Michigan would at once take its place among the states, this convention provided that the first state legislature should meet in the following autumn. But Michigan claimed six miles of the Maumee river bottom land as its own territory, and a controversy between its people and those of Ohio thus arose, which was not adjusted until January of 1837, when the Ohio territory was surrendered in return for the upper peninsula, which up to that time had not been regarded as part of Michigan, and the new state thus formed entered the Union. To Mr. Felch is given the credit of suggesting this compromise.

Constitutional
1835

In the meantime Michigan had been governing itself as if it were already a state. The first state legislature met in 1835, as the convention had provided, at Detroit, which was then the capital. Mr. Felch was a member of this legislature, having been elected from Monroe County by the Democratic party, to which he belonged throughout his life. It was he who selected as the motto for the new state's coat of arms the word "Tuebor," "I will defend," used in the Civil War as a battle-cry by that brigade of Michigan cavalry led by General Custer, under command of the still more famous Sheridan.

At this time the general banking law was enacted that added so much to the financial distress prevalent throughout the state. Michigan, in common with the rest of the Union, was suffering from money stringency on account of the suspension of specie payments, and this law was devised as a remedy.

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From the first Mr. Felch saw its defects, and raised his voice against it; but no one was found to second his efforts, and when the final vote was taken, but two legislators sided with him. At the beginning of the year 1838 he was appointed one of the state bank commissioners, and for a year he labored incessantly against the frauds apparently inseparable from "wild-cat" banks. On the passing of the new law these banks had sprung up in nearly every village, and their character is well indicated by Gov. Felch's story of one of those he visited. This bank was located in a small room in a small tavern, standing all by itself on the bank of a river. On applying to the landlord, Mr. Felch was told that the cashier of the bank "had not been in for several days, but the safe was there." Upon insisting on his rights as bank commissioner, he succeeded in getting the safe unlocked, and found the bank's assets to consist of about a dozen promissory notes, and seven big copper cents! In another instance, the bank officials reported that they had discounted little paper, but had a thousand dollars in specie on hand, in proof whereof they displayed two boxes of coin. After examining this and making notes on the bank's condition, Mr. Felch proceeded to the bank in another town, where other boxes of specie were shown him. "The moment the boxes were opened, I knew I had seen it before," he told me, and went on to explain how he made the identification. At that time the coin used in Michigan was chiefly from foreign countries. Most of this came from Germany, brought in by German immigrants; some English coin was also in circulation. Mr. Felch saw at once that the mixture of coins shown him was the same in both cases; he was also able to identify some individual pieces. He returned to the first town, and asked to examine their specie a second time. The boxes were found exactly as before, but the undaunted commissioner put the cashier on oath, and obtained a confession that the specie had been sent from one bank to the other, the second bank having promptly returned it after the com-

missioner's visit. Had it not been for this loan, the second bank would have had no funds at all to show.

There were many banks throughout the state issuing paper on borrowed capital, with the result that Michigan was flooded with irredeemable currency, and there set in what Gov. Felch called "the hardest times the state ever saw." Bank after bank failed, and a large portion of the state's population were unable to pay their debts. The prophecy that Mr. Felch had made when the proposed banking law was before the legislature, "If this is passed, we cannot possibly remedy the evil to come from it," was all too sadly fulfilled.

It was no small sacrifice of time and money that the young bank commissioner had been making in his devotion to his duties. In September, 1837, he had married Lucretia Williams Lawrence, a daughter of the Judge Lawrence whose office he had entered in 1833. The examination of banks, the disclosure of frauds, the prosecution of guilty bank officials, and the winding up of the affairs of insolvent institutions had prevented Mr. Felch from giving any time to the practice of his profession, and in 1839 he felt himself obliged to resign his appointment. By this time, however, the banking law had been repealed, and nearly every bank that had operated under it had forfeited its charter; hence the bank commissioner's work was in great measure done.

After three years spent in building up his practice, Mr. Felch was summoned to Detroit by Gov. Barry, who had succeeded the first governor, Mason. Here he was offered the position of state auditor general. He was unwilling to enter office a second time, but at last consented, on condition that he might resign when he saw fit to do so. After a few weeks, Judge Fletcher of the State Supreme Court resigned, and Mr. Felch was commissioned at short notice to fill the vacancy. In this same year (1842) Mr. Felch was nominated by the Governor to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term. He was then chosen senator for the full term of six years, but his election as Governor of the state of Michigan,

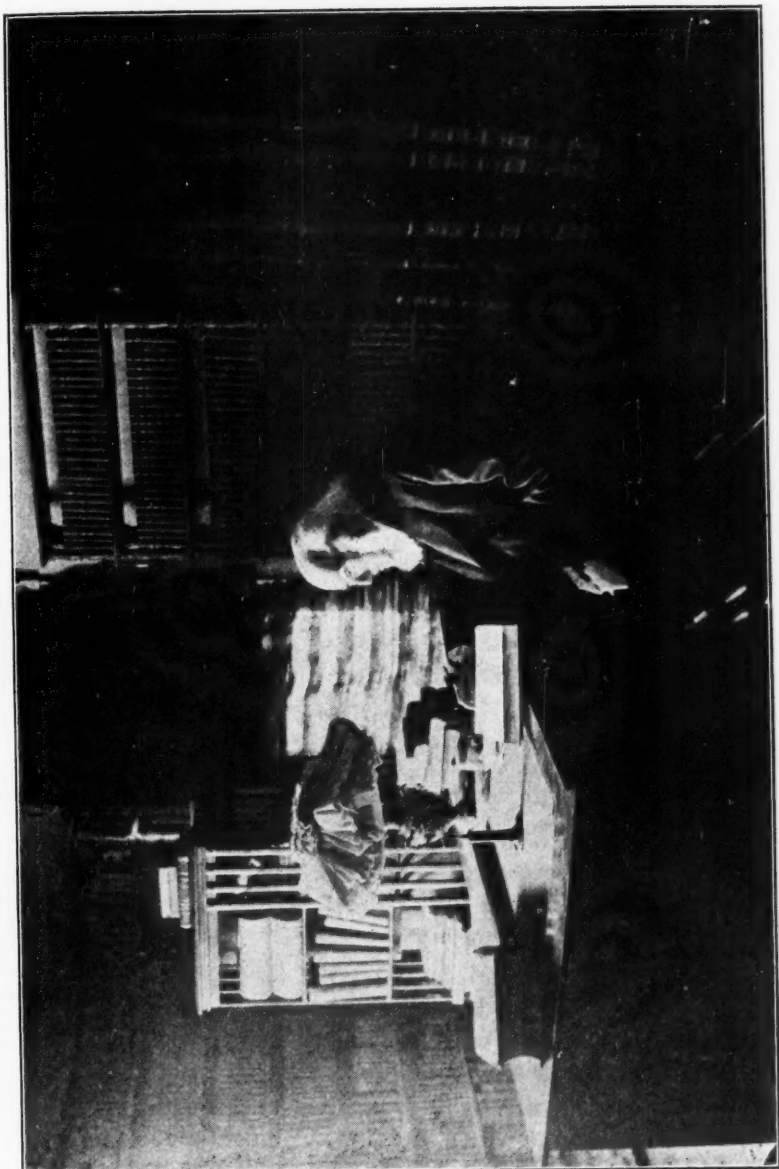
in 1845 recalled him from Washington. On March 4, 1847, he again took his seat in the Senate, and served until 1853. He was a member of the committee on public lands, and for four years served as its chairman.

The period of Gov. Felch's service as Senator was one of great importance in United States history. The extension of slavery had become the burning question, and was debated daily. The three foremost figures in the senate were Daniel Webster, the champion of the free states, John C. Calhoun, the advocate of slavery and states' rights, and Henry Clay, who sought to mediate between the opposing parties. Some of Gov. Felch's reminiscences of these distinguished statesmen are interesting:

Felch on
"Mr. Clay drew up the compromise bill and made a speech nearly every day, but the set battles were between Webster and Calhoun. All of these three made their last speeches in the senate while I was there, and all died during my term. "Mr. Clay was the most fascinating speaker of these three, I think. The galleries were always filled in those days. In fact, there was great excitement, not only in Washington, but throughout the country, and every word that was said was important. Mr. Clay had entire charge of the compromise bill. That was why he spoke so often. His great strength in that debate was his wonderful eloquence and the directness with which he reached his point. His strength in debate was more general, too, than that of either Calhoun or Webster. Those things made him a particularly popular speaker. . .

"Personally Mr. Clay was extremely popular. He was not like either Webster or Calhoun, who were so unutterably opposed to each other. Clay . . . was in a position to see both sides of the debate, and to fit in in places where Webster and Calhoun could not. His great ability as an orator, his charming personality and his many other qualities made him at that time the most popular man in the senate."

To the natural question why such a man never reached the presidential chair, Gov. Felch replied, "I guess because he tried



ALPHEUS FELCH IN HIS STUDY



too hard. That and Andrew Jackson. There was a great enmity between those two men."

"Mr. Calhoun was widely different from Mr. Clay," the Ex-Governor continued. "Physically he was a thin, spare, weak man and not in good health. Intellectually, of course, he was powerful, and yet, with all his power, in how many things he was wrong! Some of the time during that debate on the compromise bill he was not able to read his speeches. Senator Mason of Virginia, I remember, read for him. One day Mr. Webster, in the course of his speech, made reply to something Calhoun had said. He made allusion to Mr. Calhoun's poor health and regretted that he was not able to be in the Senate. But even while he was speaking a weak, thin voice from the corner piped out, 'He's here; he's here.' That incident caused a great laugh, I remember. Mr. Calhoun was not able to deliver his own speeches, but he would come to the Senate.

"I recall distinctly the first time I had any conversation with Mr. Calhoun. I was sitting back of the speaker's chair, when he came up and showed an inclination to be sociable. We talked for half an hour, and I enjoyed all of his conversation. He was remarkably pleasant, and much more genial and sociable in manner than I had previously supposed so ardent a Southerner could be with a Northern man.

"Webster was different from both Clay and Calhoun. He was solid, and his greatest points of strength were his eloquence and the profundity of his ideas. He was very proud of his speeches, and naturally anxious to have them correctly reported. One day I went into the Senate Chamber before the session began, and there found Mr. Webster trying the hall to find a place where the reporters could best hear him. He tried his voice in several parts of the chamber, but finally decided that his own seat was the best. I saw Mr. Clay do something once, too, that I never saw any one else do. It was the fashion then to take snuff, and one day while Mr. Clay was making a speech he placed his snuff box on his arm and

kept it there, repeatedly taking snuff from it throughout the address.

"There seems to me to be a great deal of nonsense in the Senate nowadays," he went on to say. "There is a great deal of difficulty in getting proper legislative bodies together. . . . There is too much attention paid nowadays to the advancement of partisan interests, and too little consideration for the interests of the country."

In March, 1853, Gov. Felch's senatorial term closed, but his services to the Government were not ended, for his college mate, Franklin Pierce, had just been inaugurated President, and he immediately appointed the Michigan lawyer one of the California land commission, who were to decide the Spanish and Mexican land claims in that state. Gov. Felch accordingly went to California in May of 1853, and was chosen president of the commission. In his own words—"The duties of this office were of the most important and delicate character. The interests of the new state, and the fortunes of many of its citizens, both the native Mexican population and the recent American immigration, the right of the Pueblos to their common lands, and of the Catholic Church to the lands of the Missions—the most valuable in the state—were involved in the adjudications of the commission."

Carl Conspicuous among the cases decided by the commission was that of the New Alameda quicksilver mine, said to be the richest of the kind known. The existence of the mine was revealed to a party of men who camped for a night where there was a quantity of red rock, and built themselves a fireplace of the fragments. The rocks were then as heavy as if they contained iron ore, but in the morning it was found that the action of the fire had caused a considerable amount of quicksilver to run out upon the ground, leaving the rocks marvellously light. As different individuals claimed to be the discoverers of this mine, an extended period of litigation set in, so that the report of the commission on this case is said to

be exceeded in length only by that of the famous Tichborne case in England.

Before leaving California Gov. Felch visited this celebrated mine, in company with General Halleck, who was then its superintendent. To reach the place it was necessary to ascend a mountain side for about two-thirds of its height. After accomplishing the journey on muleback, the party found themselves at the entrance of a long shaft, horizontal, not vertical as in most mines. Along this shaft they rode in a hand-car for some distance, passing chamber after chamber where the pure ore was being taken out by the miners. These miners were skilled men imported from Chili, who had even brought their church with them, as Gov. Felch discovered on opening a door in the rock which had aroused his curiosity. Here was "as complete and perfect a Catholic church as I ever saw on the surface of the earth," reminding the gazer of the scene in Scott's *Talisman* where the disguised Prince of Scotland is led into the subterranean chapel by Theodorick of Engaddi.

The settlement of the various claims brought before the commission occupied three years. Gov. Felch then returned home by the Nicaragua route, where he met with many adventures. These were the stormy days in the little Central American republic when the adventurer William Walker, succeeded in obtaining its presidency, which he held for only a year. In later life Gov. Felch said he had often wished to record the experiences of this journey. It is to be regretted that the intention was never carried out.

In June, 1856, he was again in Ann Arbor, which had been his home since 1843, and here he continued to practice law until 1873. He was again nominated for governor and for senator, and twice for the position of judge in the state supreme court; but Michigan had become a Republican state, and Gov. Felch's own party could not muster sufficient votes to elect him. Twice he was honored with the degree of LL.D.; once from his Alma Mater, Bowdoin, and once from the University of Michigan, which had been established during his

governorship. From 1879 to 1883 he lectured on law at the University of Michigan. He served as Regent of the University for several terms.

With the exception of the year 1875, which he devoted to traveling in Europe, Gov. Felch passed all his later life in Michigan. From 1888 to 1894 he was president of the State Historical Society. In 1894 the Washtenaw County Bar commemorated his ninetieth birthday by a banquet in his honor. On this occasion he spoke for the last time in public, and on Washington's Birthday, 1895, he appeared in public for the last time on the platform of University Hall. Even then his vigor seemed marvelous for a man of over ninety years, but it was soon to lessen. On June 13th, 1896, this long life of usefulness reached its end.

Gov. Felch's efforts had always been directed toward the up-building of his state and country rather than of his own fortune, and he never amassed great means. On his death his most valuable possession was found to be his library, of which he made the University of Michigan heir, thus enriching it with many valuable books and manuscripts bearing on the early history of Michigan and of California. He also bequeathed to the Ladies' Library Association \$300 for the purchase of books.

In his latter days Gov. Felch was often referred to as "Michigan's grand old man," and shortly before his death it was said of him: "Now, in the fullness of his years, Governor Felch looks back upon a record such as few men now living have made. No name occurs more frequently in the history of the early days of this state, and his is rarely mentioned except in connection with some position of honor and trust to which he was raised by an honoring and trusting people. In all his life, from the time when he was a boy at college, he has been associated with men whose names have been household words and whose deeds and works have been prominent in the making of the nation."

LITTLE JOURNEYS IN JOURNALISM

WILLIAM M. HATHAWAY

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Note: William M. Hathaway, who died at his home in Grand Rapids Oct. 21, 1925, was employed as an editor of newspapers forty-seven years. During the summer of 1920 he wrote an autobiography and presented it to me for publication in a little book I had decided to print and distribute to friends. For sixty-eight years preceding his death Mr. Hathaway and myself had been intimate in our relations. He had an extensive acquaintance with persons engaged in the newspaper business, politicians and men of the learned professions. Following his death many columns were filled with recitals of his services to the public and to his employers. To its announcement of the death of Mr. Hathaway the *Grand Rapids Press* added: "Safely concealed behind a nom de plume in his Town Talk column in the old *Saturday Evening Post* Mr. Hathaway was a potent factor in improving the manners and morals of the city at a time when it was distinctly woolly. This was back in the early '70's, during this city's transition period from lumbering to diversified industries and trade. The town was "wide open". Laws for the restriction of the liquor traffic were ignored. Gambling was so fearless of interference that a notorious den was maintained right next door to police headquarters. Disorderly places were numerous and brazen and their occupants were "protected" if they came to headquarters once a month and paid their "fine" assessed against them. When the "red sash brigade" came down with the drive in the spring or was in town on the way to the woods in the fall, Grand Rapids in many respects was a frontier town and had some ways that would have given even the hardest frontiersmen a fright."

Mr. Hathaway is the originator of simplicity in spelling, capitalization and punctuation. His system is preserved in the following.

ARTHUR SCOTT WHITE.

“**L**IKE yourself and many others of the craft, I entered it thru the print shop. Born in 1839 on a farm one-half mile west of the cross-roads one store village of Mooreville, Washtenaw county. I was the youngest of ten, and the

This is the second of a series of biographical sketches of notable Michigan newspaper men. For the first sketch (Michael J. Dee, by George B. Catlin) see the January number of the Magazine.

only survivor. In the spring of 1856 I footed it to Ann Arbor and secured a job as printer's "devil" in the office of the *Argus*, owned by Elihu B. Pond, one of the noblest of men. You (A. S. W.) at the same time were a "devil" in the *Journal* office, next door, on the same floor. My first experience as an editor was in 1868, when Mr. Pond went to Lansing as the sole Democratic senator, leaving me in charge of the local, business and editorial paragraph departments, he sending leaders, etc., by mail. An incident I recall was the conviction of one Fuller of numerous burglaries and awaiting sentence; on circumstantial evidence developed at trials he was later convicted and sentenced for life to Jackson for the mysterious midnight murder of a wealthy resident on "Piety Hill" near his own home on his return from a trip to Detroit. Later a motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Lawrence, and, pending decision, the *Argus*, in a paragraph said "undoubtedly a new trial will be granted, as it certainly ought to be, owing to the flimsy evidence and the great public excitement at the trial."

Within an hour I was haled before the judge, on a bench warrant for contempt, and had some difficulty in making my peace, and convincing the court that county clerk Barry had not "leaked" to me the remarks of the judge to him regarding the coming decision. A new trial was granted and years later it was shown by a deathbed confession that Fuller was innocent. Ten years later Judge Lawrence, in Jackson, admitted me "to practice law in all the courts of Michigan."

I at once opened a shop at Rochester, Oakland county, Michigan, with M. C. Burch, now an ex-judge, as a partner. In September '59 I entered the Ann Arbor High School, Mr. Pond having cut six months from my apprenticeship and promised me work as "jour" to pay way. I had taken summer lessons in Greek and Latin; thanks to Mooreville district school I was in all else prepared for the university. I set out to prepare in one year and in June, 1860, passed examinations and then collapsed. A doctor said I had ruined my health by over-

study and work—that I would die of consumption if I did not let up. I got well enough by fall to take a winter school at Hartland Center, at \$26.00 a month and board around. In the spring of 1861 I returned by stage to Ann Arbor and heard the drums beating in the court yard and recruits enrolling in the first three months regiment. The city was ablaze with excitement over the fall of Sumter, the first conflict of the long civil war. The local company was more than full but I enlisted in the first three year (Ann Arbor) company and went into camp with the regiment at Fort Wayne near Detroit. I was thrown out by the United States mustering officer as "under height, under weight and lung difficulty." They were less particular later.

In the fall of '61 I became the principal of a two grade school in Washtenaw county, and in June '62, started as a "Japhet in Search of Health", working for brief periods in Jackson, Detroit, Toledo, Silver Creek, Trumansburg, Lockport, N. Y., and so on to New York City, and after a couple of months on the Tribune, to Antwerp, Belgium, where I made a "poor fist" as a compositor on a French daily, "La Precurseur". To London, in the spring of 1863, where I worked on "Sporting Life", and other papers, and in book offices, at 10d per 1,000 Ms, making at intervals foot trips to various noted places—Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick Castle, Canterbury and Dover, usually with Egbert P. Hazard, a Central American consul out of a job in London by reason of the overthrow of the government he represented, returning by train to London where I always kept lodgings. By cheap excursions I also visited Paris, up the Rhine to Cologne, and to the Isle of Wight. This last was a Sunday excursion and it proved to be the memorable day when the Kearsarge sank the Alabama, off Cherbourg. The roar and smoke of the cannon were audible and visible and I could see with a glass part of the cruisers' "tops". I saw the British yacht "Reindeer" with Semmes aboard—picked up when his ship went down—steam past us for London. Next day all the London

dailies had "scare heads", for the first time, so far as I know.

During my sojourn in London I saw the great wedding procession of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, also the ovation of Garibaldi, and heard the debate in Commons on the resolution of want of confidence in the Palmerston ministry on the Schleswig-Holstein question. The opposition under the leadership of Disraeli insisted that the Liberal government had encouraged Denmark to resist with arms the demands of Germany for Schleswig-Holstein Territory and then flunked, that France was ready to join England in aid of Denmark. From the "stranger's gallery" I heard the speeches of Palmerston, Gladstone, John Bright, Disraeli, Roebuck, Halburton (Sam Slick), Kinglake (author of "Eothen" and "Crimean War") Ledyard, the explorer and others less notable. It was a night to remember. At daylight the house divided and Disraeli's resolution lost. Bright's was the only speech comparable to the best legislative oratory. Disraeli's was stilted; Palmerston's jerky, Gladstone's forcible but not fluent, and nearly all speakers hemmed and hawed and when thru dropt on their benches like a shot and clapt on their plug hats as if it were all important to get under cover. My Jersey friend, Van Wagner, and myself, had arranged with one Wilson (a parliamentary reporter and a fellow lodger) to furnish us with passes to the reporters' gallery. "Follow your nose", he said, "straight thru Westminster Hall. If you hesitate guards will demand your passes. Send your cards to me by the usher at the foot of the stairs and I will send passes." The usher brought word that Wilson was not on duty. We went back, sat down and scanned the faces of chatting members. Selecting a promising mark I stated the case and our wish as Americans to hear the great debate. "We have only two passes each," he said, "and I've given out mine, but I'll see what I can do." He went the rounds of the lobby and came back with a paper slip 5 x 2 inches on which was written "Ledyard". "Wait a bit," he said, "I'll see what I can do in the house," but soon came back and said: "I can't get

another. You must make one do for both." "But how?" I asked. "Oh, it will not do for me to say, but as you got here without passes you ought to make one pass do for both." Folding the pass to show both ends, Van a little in front, I asked the guard a question about getting seats, Van meanwhile going up. When I presented my pass the guard said: "But your friend? His pass" "I'm not responsible for him because he came with me," I replied, and passed up. The guard followed but Van had lost himself far away. Kinglake it was, I later learned, who gave me the pass.

My London reminiscences would greatly lack did I not allude to the unique democratic and cosmopolitan public discussion halls so numerous in the big city. I know of nothing like them elsewhere. Cogers' Hall, in Shoe lane, just off Fleet street near St. Paul's and Temple Forum, just inside Temple bar, corner of Fleet street and a narrow court leading back a few rods to Temple church, and its little yard where Goldsmith and other celebrities lie under horizontal slabs, are typical and most noted. They are, so far as programs and discussions go, under the management of loosely organized societies, but the assembly room itself, perhaps best described as a large restaurant in the rear of a public house (English for saloon), is furnished free with heat and light by the proprietor, who gets his profit from the food and drink served. No fee is charged to these nightly discussions, but everyone is expected to order something to eat or drink "for the good of the house" and tip the waiter with a penny. Some of the most interesting discussions and debates I ever heard were in Cogers' hall and Temple Forum, where I often spent my evenings when at liberty. The capacity of these halls is about 150. The programs for debate, mostly political, but at times literary, social, economic, were posted one week ahead. But the chances were about even that the stated program for the night would be postponed and some important question raised by the day's news substituted therefor by suggestion of the chairman or by vote of all present upon a motion made from the floor. These

halls were greatly frequented by strangers in London. What ever news event the dailies might bring from any corner of the world there was almost sure to be in these halls one or more to interpret its significance. I not infrequently saw in London dailies editorials based upon the discussions and interpretations in these halls of faraway happenings. The halls are certainly great social as well as unique educational institutions.

The library and reading room of the London Society of Compositors, with its wealth of volumes and world-wide journals, I also frequented. To it, as to not a few other advantages, my typo union card, which I still hold, tho I haven't touched type for thirty years, was an "open sesame".

I returned to New York in the fall of '64 and worked on the Tribune. In December I went to Bermuda to work on the *Royal Gazette*, in Hamilton. I had the yellow fever but recovered and returned to New York in the spring, went to Ann Arbor and worked on the Ann Arbor Journal, E. C. Seaman, proprietor. In the absence of Seaman President Johnson made his first break with congress by vetoing the reconstruction bill. Altho the *Journal* was a Republican paper I wrote a leader sustaining the veto and Seaman sanctioned it. Soon after I went to Detroit and subbed for a time on the *Daily Post*, of which Carl Schurz was the chief editor, and later I became news editor. In 1866 I fell out of a swing in a gymnasium, sprained my right hand and went to Peoria on leave of absence. On my return I found a change of management and my job filled. Then I went to Jackson and took the city desk of the *Citizen*, then to Rochester to practice law, later to Cassopolis to continue practice, and in 1872 I went to work on the Grand Rapids *Times*, of which "Stern" Wheeler was the editor and A. B. Tozer a compositor. Wheeler soon retired and I succeeded him. On Greeley's nomination for president I brought the paper to his support. In 1873 I became associated with D. N. Foster in the editorship of the *Saturday Evening Post*, as a writer of "Town Talk", a conception of

Mr. Foster. I wrote drastic criticisms of abuses existing in the civic life of Grand Rapids the dailies did not care or dare to touch. Among the social evils attacked were Bradford's gambling house, adjoining the police headquarters, Smith's opera house, the imposition of monthly fines upon keepers and inmates of bawdy houses (practically a license system) long ago abolished. Next I went to Port Huron to work as editor of the *Times*, while the owner (Stone) was in Lansing as secretary of the senate. Returning to Grand Rapids in 1875 I worked on the *Times* and *Post*. In 1877 I was the editor of the *Palladium*, at Richmond, Ind., and returned to Grand Rapids in 1879 to become editor of the *Democrat*, with Messmore and Stevens. I continued work on that paper after its sale to Frank W. Ball had been made until 1884 and served four years as a trustee of the school board. I edited Ike Dygert's paper, the *Workman*, from '84 till '91, advocating free trade, the single tax, equal suffrage and the interests of trade unionism, and also furnished editorials for the *Democrat* and *Leader*. I opposed the sale of the city water works to the Hydraulic company, and the *Workman* was the only paper that did. I got the *Democrat* into hot water thru editorials urging imprisonment rather than death by the rope of the Chicago anarchists on the ground of the lack of proof to warrant their conviction. Governor Altgelt pardoned Felden and all whose death sentences were commuted by reason of this lack, and wrong rulings by Judge Gary. With W. J. Sproat, in 1894, founded (and foundered a few months later) a new daily—the Grand Rapids *Morning Dispatch*. Later I returned to the *Democrat*, the *Post* and the *News* under various managements, remaining until I quit newspaper work, eight years ago.

news papers

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY MICHIGAN BAR

BY JUSTICE JOSEPH B. MOORE

(State Supreme Court)

LANSING

AT the time I was admitted to the practice of law, nearly fifty-five years ago, the State of Michigan had within its borders, a very able bar. Among the number were many men of unusual eminence, some of the number were Dan H. Ball of Marquette; Augustus C. Baldwin and Michael Crofoot of Pontiac; John More, William L. Webber and Benton Hanchett of Saginaw; Don M. Dickinson, John Atkinson, Alfred Russell, Ashley Pond, William P. Wells and George Van Ness Lothrop of Detroit. I knew all of them.

This is but a partial list of the many eminent men in the profession, and all of them have gone into the Great Beyond except Benton Hanchett of Saginaw, who is still living, and notwithstanding his years is in very good health.

For many years George Van Ness Lothrop was regarded as the leader of the Bar of the State. When death came to him, I should say as a member of the Court, living at Lansing, that from our viewpoint the mantle of Mr. Lothrop descended upon the shoulders of Benton Hanchett, and from that time until now he has been held as the leader of the Bar of Michigan.

These men were not only leaders in their profession of law, but they were leaders in directing the thought of their communities, and in shaping the law and the policies of the State.

It has been said that a strong Bar is sure to result in a Judiciary of very capable men. Whatever truth there may be in this statement it is certain that during the time the men I have mentioned were at their best, that the Judiciary of the State of Michigan was made up of very capable men.

Among their number were four whose record of great learning and ability, and the length of their service as members of

Address at the semi-centennial of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing, May 21-23, 1924.

the highest court in the State, became generally known among lawyers of the State as "The Big Four".

I now refer to Justices Benjamin F. Graves, Isaac P. Christianity, James Valentine Campbell and Thomas M. Cooley.

In the short time I shall address you I desire to speak of these great men.

It is a singular fact that each of these men was born in the State of New York, and came to this State when they were very young.

Hon. Benjamin F. Graves was born in October, 1817, in the State of New York, and he became a member of the Supreme Court, January 1, 1868, and remained a member of that great tribunal until January 1, 1884. He died at his home in Detroit March 3, 1906 in the 89th year of his age. His parents desired him to become a farmer, but he had a predilection for the law. He entered a law office and later was admitted to practice. He came to Battle Creek when he was a young man, and when it was a small village. He became the owner of a farm in the outskirts of the village, on a portion of which the Battle Creek Sanitarium was later built.

Isaac P. Christianity was born May 12, 1812, at Johnstown, New York. His life is another of the many illustrations that great, when properly used, as are the advantages of the possession of wealth and the opportunity of attending the higher institutions of learning, they are not essentials to the attaining of great influence and a position of well deserved eminence. His education was obtained by attending the district schools, supplemented by a short term in the academy at Dow, New York. He was an omnivorous reader of such books, magazines and newspapers as were obtainable by him. His biographers wrote of him that at the early age of thirteen years he was obliged to assume the chief support of his father's family, and discharged these unusual responsibilities remarkably well. One of the methods followed by him to earn something to accomplish this purpose was to fill the position for some years of teacher in the district schools.

biog

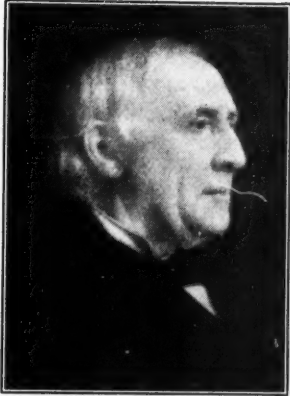
Christianity
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He came to Monroe, Michigan, in the year 1836, and obtained a clerkship in the Federal land office. Many of the titles to land depended upon Spanish and French grants, while others were of English origin; he devoted himself so assiduously to the study of the laws applying to these conditions that he obtained a profound knowledge of the law of real estate.

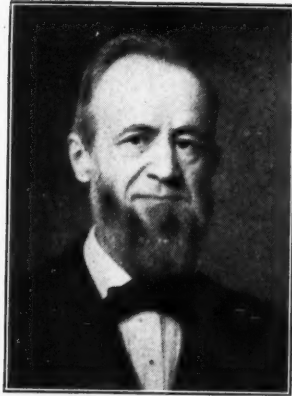
Young Christiancy during all this time had the ambition to become a practicing lawyer, and was also a student of the other branches of law. He was admitted to practice in 1836, and very soon took high rank as a lawyer. From 1841 to 1846 he was prosecuting attorney of his county. He proceeded upon the theory that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and he became exceedingly well versed in Criminal law.

Not only did Mr. Christiancy take high rank as a lawyer, but he became greatly interested in the political life of his time. He served with great acceptability as State Senator in the years 1850 and 1851, and headed the Free Soil ticket in the State in 1852 as a candidate for Governor, taking a prominent part in the discussions involved in the campaign. As a result of the agitation growing out of the slavery question, a combination was formed between the old Whig party, the Free Soil party, and many accessions from former Democrats, which resulted in the creation of new party known as the Republican party. Mr. Christiancy was one of the prime factors in this movement and was recognized as one of the leaders in the historic meeting held at Jackson in the year 1854, at which time this party came into existence. About this time he became the owner and editor of the *Monroe Commercial*, and, changing its politics, actively supported the new party.

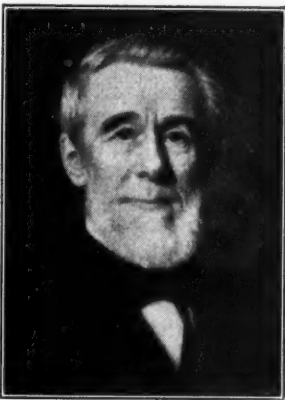
In January 1857 the Legislature of the State, acting under its constitutional right, provided for an independent supreme court to consist of one chief justice, and three associate justices. At this time the population of the State was less than six hundred thousand people. At the election Randolph Manning, George Martin, James V. Campbell and Isaac P. Chris-



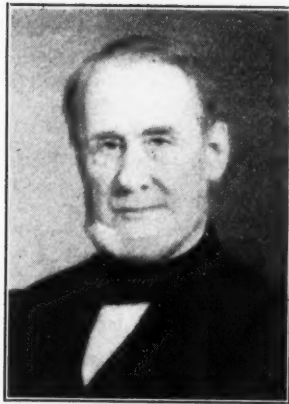
JAMES V. CAMPBELL



THOMAS M. COOLEY



BENJAMIN F. GRAVES



ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY

tiancy were selected as members of the new court. Mr. Christianity was re-elected in 1865 and again in 1873.

From the time Justice Christianity came to the court until the year 1875, he steadily grew in learning and ability, and he ranked well with the ablest of his great colleagues.

Mr. Christianity was elected United States Senator in 1875 defeating Mr. Chandler who had been a leader among the Republicans in the United States Senate and by most of them his defeat was regretted. The fact that Mr. Christianity came to that body by the votes of Democrats and disaffected Republicans did not insure him a warm welcome from the Republican members; while the fact that he had been a life long Republican, and in his earlier years an active one prevented him from being welcomed by the Democrats. His position in the Senate was an anomalous one, and though recognized as possessed of great ability he did not wield the influence which under more favorable circumstances would have been accorded to him. During his senatorial life he married a young woman, who was a resident of Washington. In February, 1879, he resigned his position as a member of the United States Senate, Mr. Chandler succeeding him, to accept the office of Minister from the United States to Peru, serving in that capacity for a period of two years.

The work which justly entitles him to enduring fame was done while he was a member of Michigan's court of last resort, and it may be worth while to refer to that period of his life more in detail.

The first of his opinions is to be found in Volume 5 of the *Michigan Reports*, the last in Volume 31. The State increased in population during that interval from six hundred thousand to one and one-half millions of people, while its material activities had advanced in even a greater ratio. Much litigation of an exceedingly important character, involving new questions, came up for settlement. There was no such plethora of law books accessible as now. In the Criminal law particularly there were few books to guide the judges. While however

there were few aids to investigation, the courts were not so glutted with business as now, and the judges had time to acquaint themselves fully with the facts in the cases, and to think over carefully and from all points of view, the principles of law applicable to them. It was true then, as it is now, that if one can determine how a given cause between litigants should be decided so as to meet the requirements of exact justice, it will be found that in most instances such a decision will be sustained by the great weight of authority. Such a method of approaching cases commended itself to Justice Christiancy. For clearness of statement, analytical acuteness, logical reasoning and justice of result, they compare favorably with the ablest opinions of the ablest judges.

Justice Christiancy was a large man physically, a strong man intellectually, a delightful man socially, and when life left his body a great soul entered through the door which we call death, but which all hope may be the entrance to immortal life.

✓ James Valentine Campbell was born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 25, 1823, and three years later came to Detroit with his father. He was admitted to practice in 1844, and at the early age of 34 years he was elected to the high office he held until at the age of sixty-seven years he was called to take a seat in that "House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens".

For thirty-two years he was a Justice of the Supreme Court, and several times during that period was Chief Justice. He died an ideal death in the City of Detroit, March 26, 1890.

His opinions as a judge are to be found in seventy volumes of the *Michigan Reports*, a larger number than the opinions of any other Justice with one exception. The opinions were so exceedingly well written that they commanded the respect of the lawyers of the courts, not only in Michigan, but in other states and countries and constitute an exceeding monument to his memory.

He was a model judge in every way and at all times. He was the most patient listener that I have ever known as a

judge, and whether the argument the lawyer was making was illustrating, or as often happens was exceedingly tiresome, Judge Campbell never gave evidence of inattention or of impatience.

During most of the time when he was a member of the Court he was also a teacher in the Law Department at Ann Arbor, and as an instructor of young men in the law, he left an impression upon the Bar of this state and nation which continues to be felt to the present day; not only was his influence as a judge wholesome, but as an instructor in the formative period of the lives of students, not only to them, but to the communities and the state in which they afterwards lived.

He was an indefatigable worker, and did his work as judge, and as a teacher in law schools, but he found time to make addresses before learned societies, and wrote a book of more than 600 pages called *The Outlines of the Political History of Michigan* in which he shows his great familiarity with the entire history of the State, and especially of Detroit. It is a matter of common knowledge that the first settlers of Detroit were French. Judge Campbell was proficient in that language, and Michigan has never had a citizen who was so familiar with the entire history of the city of Detroit and of the State of Michigan as Judge Campbell, unless it is your own Clarence M. Burton.

In private life Judge Campbell was a model. He was a gentleman, dignified in bearing, refined in manner, generous to a fault, faithful to his church, his family and his friends.

When not engaged in court or the preparation of opinions, or in his duties as a teacher, his life was largely devoted to literary pursuits. He was a delightfully entertaining conversationalist.

His death seemed more like the continuation than the ending of a noble life. After getting up in the morning he repaired to his library, and when his daughter wanted to call him to breakfast, she found her father seated in the chair, his book

had slipped to the floor, and he had gone into that life which sooner or later comes to us all. The end came, as Bryant said it ought to come to the good man: "Like one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

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Thomas McIntyre Cooley was born at Attica, New York, January 6, 1824, the tenth one of a family of fifteen children. His father was a farmer and expected his son would follow that career. His education was such as could be obtained in the district school before he reached the age of thirteen years, supplemented by four terms spent in a private school, taught by people familiar with the classics. He began to teach at the age of seventeen years, and he afterwards said he received more instruction than he imparted. Nature gave him a legal mind and it soon became the ambition of his life to become a member of the profession of law, and to attain that ambition he entered a law office at the age of nineteen years. When he was twenty years old he came to Michigan, and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1846, at the age of twenty-two years.

In addition to the work which came to him as a young lawyer in these early days, he became editor of a weekly newspaper, and circuit court commissioner for Lenawee County, and a recorder of the city of Adrian. Of medium height, of slight build, never weighing more than 130 pounds. He had an effeminate voice and piercing black eyes.

In 1859 he was appointed Court Reporter, which position he held until he became a member of the Supreme Court, in 1864.

When the Law Department of the University of Michigan was organized, in 1859, he was appointed Jay Professor of Law, and continued to be such until 1884.

Before he ended his relations with the University of Michigan, it had become one of the largest, most successful and best law schools in the United States, numbering many thousands of citizens from all parts of the land, who had secured an excellent sense of the citizen's duty to the Commonwealth, and to their respective communities.

In 1857 he was employed by the State Senate to compile the statutes of the state of Michigan, and in nine months he completed that great work so satisfactorily that it has been a model for subsequent compilations.

In 1864 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Manning, and three times was elected to succeed himself. His associates said of him, "We were, and continued to be, more and more surprised and gratified by the manner he continued to exhibit as a judge, the longer he continued upon the Bench."

In September, 1893, he was elected president of the American Bar Association. His judicial opinions are wonderfully clear, based upon common sense and an unusual familiarity with the law. His first opinion is found in 13 Michigan and his last in the 58th of *Michigan Reports*.

It is probable that this generation has not seen his superior upon the American Benches as a writer of judicial opinions. He was the most industrious man I ever knew. He wrote articles for the leading periodicals of the country. He was an associate editor of *Appleton's Encyclopedia*. In 1885 he contributed a history of Michigan in the series known as the "American Commonwealth."

In 1882 three of the trunk-line railroads of the country selected Justice Cooley, Senator Thurman of Ohio, and E. B. Washburn of Illinois as an advisory commission to investigate the subject of differential rates and to advise them in relation thereto. He was made chairman of this commission, and was selected to prepare its report.

In 1886 Judge Gresham appointed him receiver of the Wabash Railway. He accepted this appointment and became an exceedingly efficient railroad manager.

On the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he was named by the President as a member of that commission and became its head for six years.

He usually began his work at eight o'clock in the morning, working all day, and frequently worked at night under con-

ditions that were unusual. The play of his children and grand-children about him did not seem to disturb him in the least.

Justice Cooley's great reputation was based largely upon his law books. He was a most prolific writer. In 1870 appeared his edition of *Blackstone*; in 1874 his edition of *Story's Commentaries*; in 1876 his work on *Taxation*; in 1879 *Cooley on Torts*; and in 1880 a manual on *Constitutional Law*. But the ablest book he ever wrote was the first one called a *Treatise of the Constitutional Limitations of the American Union*, which appeared in 1868. It was written without having a publisher engaged, and the author feared he would have to publish it at his own risk. He showed it to two of his associates on the Bench, and their high praise gave him confidence. The book was a great success. I heard one of the presidents of the American Bar Association say that it was the greatest law book published since Kent's *Commentaries*.

The great Judge and law writer, Seymour D. Thompson said: "If I were called upon to name the most important legal treatise which has been written, I suppose I would say Kent's *Commentaries*. If I were put upon oath, I am afraid I would have to say Cooley's *Constitutional Limitations*. I believe it has done more to educate the legal profession in this country in a knowledge of the principles of the government under which we live than all the other works used by them."

Hon. C. A. Kent, one of the ablest lawyers of Detroit, said of him that he was a great lawyer and that his name was more likely to be remembered than that of any other American lawyer of this generation.

I think it may be said of each of the four men of whom I have spoken, what Joseph H. Choate said at the unveiling of the statue of his uncle Rufus Choate, a great lawyer, at the court house in Boston: "Pure, Honest, delivered absolutely from all the temptations of sordid and mercenary things, aspiring daily to what was higher and better, loathing all that was vulgar and of low repute, simple as a child, tender

and sympathetic as a woman: so let the statute stand as notice to all who seek to enter here that the first requisite of all true renown in our noble profession—renown not for a day or a life only, but for generations—is character.”

The practical disappearance of the lumber industry, the general use of electricity, the general use of automobiles and auto trucks, the general use of cement for sidewalks and bridges, the general improvement of the highways of the State, the change of the laws in relation to the control and abolition of the liquor traffic, the change of the State from an agricultural state to that of one of the greatest manufacturing states of the Union, the increase of population from six hundred thousand to nearly four millions of inhabitants, has greatly changed the character of the litigation which now comes to the court of last resort. The volume of the litigation has also increased from about 160 cases a year to five hundred cases a year. The work done by these eminent men blazed the way and laid the foundation wide and deep for the erection of a judicial system that would be adequate and would meet the growing needs of this great Commonwealth.

Too much credit cannot be given to these pioneers in the judicial field or the judicial work which they did, and it is because of that fact that I have, somewhat hastily, prepared this paper.

DR. TAPPAN COMES TO MICHIGAN

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, PH. D.

(Professor of Philosophy in the University of Oklahoma)

SOON after Dr. Tappan's return from Europe in 1852 he was elected to the presidency of the University of Michigan. At about the same time he was reelected to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, from which he had been dismissed in 1838; he declined the position to accept the larger opportunity. He had advocated in his book on University Education the establishment of a true university, and this new state seemed to provide favorable conditions.

At this time Michigan was in the later stages of its pioneer period. In 1821 there were 8,700 inhabitants in the Territory.¹ During the next few years, due in considerable extent to the opening of the Erie Canal, population increased more rapidly, until in 1837, the year of admission to the Union, there were over 170,000 people in the State.² By 1840 the population had increased to 212,000;³ by 1850 to over 397,000;⁴ and by 1854 to 509,000.⁵

The character of the social life prevailing during these early decades is indicated to some extent by the state of the transportation system. Mitchell's Tourist map of 1835 describes stage routes touching such widely separated points as Detroit, Chicago, Coldwater, Michigan City, Niles, and LaPorte. And Blois' *Gazetteer of Michigan* for 1838 mentions sixty-eight different mail routes in the State. A considerable number of railroad companies were chartered during the last years of the Territorial government, though only four of them made any progress in carrying out their plans. After admis-

For the first article in this series see the Magazine for January 1926.—Ed.

¹ MacMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, VI, 350.

² Fuller, *Michigan Historical Publications, University Series*, I, 536-539.

³ *Compendium of the Sixth Census of the United States*, 94.

⁴ *Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States*, 116-118.

⁵ *Census and Statistics of the State of Michigan*, May 1854, 379.

sion to the Union in 1837 the State went into the business for a time of building and operating railroads. A road over a "Northern" route was projected, also one over a "Central" route, and another over a "Southern." Of these undertakings considerable work was done on the last two. In 1846, however, the Michigan Central Railroad Company was incorporated and the "Central" road was sold to that company. In the same year the Michigan Southern Railroad Company was chartered and it purchased the "Southern." These two roads were completed to Chicago in 1852,⁶ and both were connected with New York City by intervening railroads in 1855.⁷ In 1856 the Federal Government made a land grant to the State to aid in the building of certain specified roads, and in 1857 the State made grants, evidently out of its own resources, to nine companies, including among others the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette. Only in 1861 was the first twenty miles constructed under any of these later grants completed.⁸ The state of land transportation at that time is well illustrated by an incident related in the *Adrian Weekly Watchtower* for April 2, 1860. The correspondent had seen, during the time when navigation was closed the previous winter, two dogs hitched tandem to a sled, driven by two half-breed Indians who were engaged in carrying United States mail from Sault Ste. Marie to Bay City. Their track lay over the ice along the western shore of Lake Huron and their average speed was 60 miles a day.⁹

Water transportation had been an early resource, especially for through traffic. Blois' *Gazetteer* gives the registered tonnage on Lake Erie for 1836 as 24,045.78, consisting of 45 steamboats and 211 other craft. In this connection it is interesting to note that Margaret Fuller went from Detroit to Chicago by lake boat in the early forties an account of which she gives

⁶ Michigan Railroad Commission, *Aids, Gifts, Grants and Donations to Railroads including Outline of Development and Successions in Titles to Railroads in Michigan*, 6-7.

⁷ Chase, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXVIII, 603.

⁸ Michigan Railroad Commission, *Aids, Gifts, Grants and Donations to Railroads including Outline of Development and Successions in Titles to Railroads in Michigan*, 8-9.

⁹ *Adrian Weekly Watchtower*, Apr. 2, 1860.

in her book entitled *A Summer on the Lakes*. Probably the early efforts to utilize inland rivers are more striking to us today, as such efforts have been so generally abandoned. We learn with surprise that the St. Joseph River had an average width of 30 rods for 120 miles from its mouth, and that the Saginaw was navigable for about 60 miles. To make all of the rivers more available for navigation, companies were chartered to straighten them and remove obstructions, and plans were laid to connect them in a state canal system. Pursuant to carrying out this plan an Act was passed in 1836 requiring the installation of locks in all dams on the Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Thornapple, Huron, Looking-Glass and Grand Rivers. Nor was this merely a hopeful dream, for in 1835 small steamers plied the St. Joseph as far as Niles and in 1839 they were ascending the Grand River as far as Grand Rapids.¹⁰ Sleepy little towns like Lamont were once bustling river ports. As late as 1858 we read of a military excursion down the river from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven. Three military companies and one hundred "ladies and gentlemen" from the former city were aboard. A band discoursed sweet music; quadrilles were danced in the cabin; each village—Grandville, Lamont and others—was greeted with the "thunders" of "Captain Borden's six-pounder;" the "assembled villagers returned their heartiest cheers." The trip was further enlivened by a race with another steamer, which unfortunately had to stop to take on a supply of pine slabs and to "file the bucksaw."¹¹

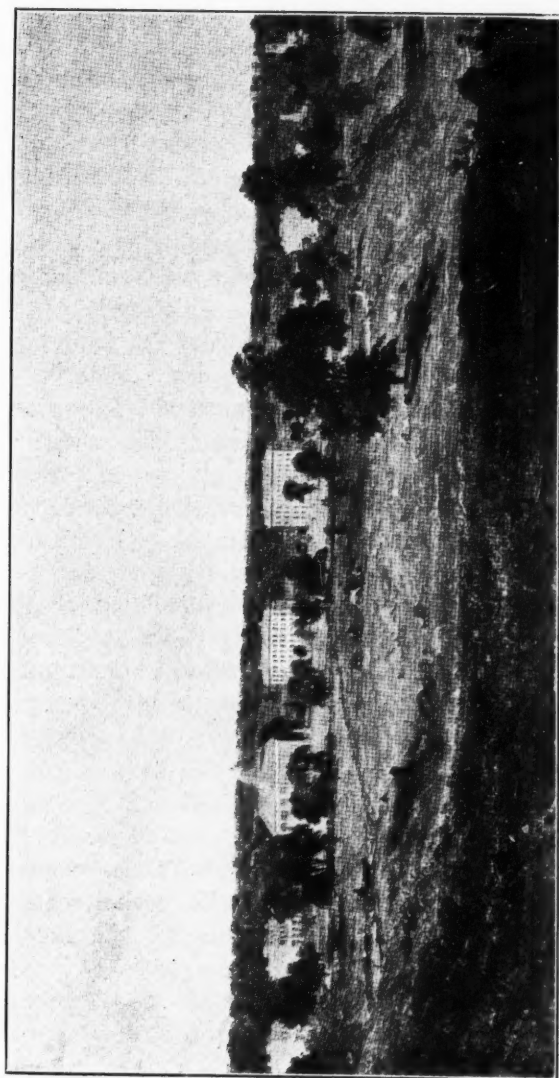
Michigan was still at the log-cabin stage of civilization when Tappan came. The State was still a region of woods and swamps and small clearings, and game was plentiful. The towns and villages along the Grand River were still in the pine woods,¹² and Lansing, in the words of one of its rivals, was a place "whose principal inhabitants are stumps, bullfrogs, mosquitoes and popinjay politicians."¹³ Raisings,

¹⁰ Chase, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXVIII, 593-596.

¹¹ Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, Apr. 30, 1858.

¹² Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, Jan. 25, 1860.

¹³ *Washtenaw Whig*, Oct. 10, 1853.



THE CAMPUS IN 1855

From a painting by Cropsey. See *Shaw's History of the University of Michigan*, op. p. 24



logging bees, husking bees, and quiltings were common occurrences; the log houses were still in use, as they were for several decades afterwards; tall well sweeps stood at the wells with suspended oaken buckets; oxen were often used even for journeys of pleasure; in fact the time of which we are writing was removed only ten or twelve years from the heyday of frontier life. The log school houses began to be replaced in the forties by frame buildings,¹⁴ but many of them were not in use, and, even where they had been replaced, their spirit continued. There were spelling matches with all the attendant rivalry. A spelling contest between two district schools had the interest of a modern football game. Both schools and all their friends were present backing their respective teams; the suspense was trying; when all were eliminated except two or three on a side and they stood up while the teacher pronounced whole pages of the spelling book, the members of the audience held their breath; and, when the final victory came, it was like a touch down in the last minute of play.¹⁵ And there were the singing schools;¹⁶ and the inevitable courting;—the teacher “boarded around.” An amusing expression of the spirit of this regime appears in a legislative item from Lansing in the *Detroit Free Press* of 1855; “About four o’clock the new Speaker pronounced the House adjourned. He then accompanied Dr. Tappan to the Benton House, and, in the presence of all in the barroom, handed him a problem to solve; one, he said, that could not be found in Euclid, as it originated in the State Prison. He will announce it to the members of the House tomorrow.”¹⁷ In pioneer days it was expected that the schoolmaster should be able not only to thresh the big boys but also to solve any problem that local genius could contrive. Dr. Tappan as the schoolmaster to the whole State was considered the natural authority in such things. Unfortunately it is not reported whether or not he solved the problem.

¹⁴ Van Buren, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XIV, 343, 346.

¹⁵ Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, Jan. 20, 1860.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Jan. 25, 1860.

¹⁷ *Detroit Free Press*, Jan. 13, 1855.

Athletic events of the day also savored of the spirit of early settlement. The Grand Rapids *Daily Enquirer* of May 18, 1856 tells of a ten mile race that came off at Eagle Harbor. There was a purse of \$120. The first person to enter was a tall muscular Frenchman, by name Antoine LaDuc, who had won the prize two or three times in past winters; next entered two small lank Indians; then followed an Irishman, who swore that he could "run down any Frenchman in Ameriky;" and then a German, who greeted the Irishman's boast with "Nix goot, nix goot." When the race got under way the Frenchman forged easily ahead; the Irishman and the German dropped out after passing the first quarter post; the Indians did better, but the one foremost began bleeding at the lungs and had to stop; the other stopped at his sixteenth round. The Frenchman completed the twenty rounds in one hour, two minutes, and thirty-three seconds amid lusty cheers.

Growing out of this pioneer setting there was a boastful spirit of equality. In fact we are led to think from the animus which these people showed that they were trying by talk to counteract their sense of inferiority. If an early settler insisted on building his house of hewed logs instead of round logs he was charged with being "aristocratic," or of "putting on style."¹⁸ Certain church "sociables" were commended on the ground that they would bring "all classes of society" together and tend to cleanse the atmosphere of some of its "conventional and conservative fog" and encourage a feeling of universal brotherhood.¹⁹ Again, says a newspaper of the day, "We have a piano at our house. A piano is 'a good thing to have in the country.' It is, in the pine woods, a genuine 'upper-crust' affair. It carries with it such a 'cod fishiness' of expression, that the whole of the graces and refinements of society are supposed to gather around it spontaneously, like eels around a dead horse."²⁰ As to the relative merits of city and country we read this: "Here, in the pine woods, we have

¹⁸ Begole, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V, 339.

¹⁹ Grand Rapids *Enquirer*, Mar. 19, 1856.

²⁰ Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, Jan. 25, 1860.

none of that precocious social *finesse*, the *blase* manners, the old young people of the city. The boys of the country wear thick cowhide boots. They are without grace, but are also without lassitude. They are strong and vigorous; they walk like young bulls, and their feet fall like blows of a heavy hammer, flat and strong. They play, wrestle, run, and act generally with all the vigor, and with no more grace than a parcel of youthful bears. They never shut doors after them; never clean their feet from the snow or mud; talk loudly, laugh boisterously, and have no more ideas of the social amenities of life than have the tall pines and the dim wilds it is their destiny to conquer and destroy. . . . In the city, on the contrary, effeminacy is part of education—too large a part. Boys are gentlemen too early.”²¹ It apparently did not occur to the writer that a blending of city and country characteristics might be good. It was this kind of population that Dr. Tappan undertook to instruct in the glories of upper-class culture.

Religion was a large factor in this new community, as it is likely to be anywhere under similar conditions. The early period was the day of the circuit rider. Josiah W. Begole speaks of “our rude churches, our campmeetings, our unlettered pioneer preachers,”²² and Edward W. Barber tells of a “stalwart preacher” who had originally “led the flock into the wilderness” and stayed with them a number of years, using the school house for his Sunday and mid-week services.²³ A pioneer home was likely to have besides the Bible a few religious books, none of them more attractive than Baxter’s *Saints’ Rest* or his *Call to the Unconverted*.²⁴ Religion furnished the early settler a firm connection with his former home, supplied social organization, and provided some measure of cultural outlook.

In the decades immediately succeeding the first settlement notices of religious activities are frequent. On one occasion, for instance, the members of a Methodist Camp meeting passed

²¹ *Ibid.*, Jan. 20, 1860.

²² Begole, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V, 343.

²³ Barber, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXI, 220.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 222.

— 1850
— 1863

resolutions commending the Prosecuting Attorney, the Sheriff and the Sheriff's deputies for having kept the idle and vicious from rowdyism during their season of services.²⁵ On another occasion after a "candy pull" and dance had been held on Saturday night at a farm house, "the lost sheep of the House of Israel" were solemnly warned in the Sunday sermon of the sin of worldly amusement. That Sunday evening, lured by the promise that a "converted Indian" would preach, a large congregation came together, but the meeting was turned into a prayer meeting where many got the "power"; according to the correspondent who described the scene, pandemonium was let loose and the howling dervishes of the orient show as much of that decent respect for the opinions of mankind as did the participants on this occasion.²⁶

According to the United States Census of 1850²⁷ the Methodists stood first in the State in Church accommodations; the Presbyterians, second; the Baptists, third; and the Roman Catholics, fourth. In the United States Census of 1860²⁸ they stood in the same order. Each denomination had its own powerful organization with leaders who were quite at home in the public affairs of the State as well as in the local community. Their power showed nowhere better than in their relation to the young University. After the first two or three years of the life of the institution ministers occupied strong positions on the Board of Regents. Of the seven branches that were discontinued, five were under the direction of clergymen. An effort was made to keep the faculty at Ann Arbor balanced between the leading Protestant denominations. The code of government of the University in the early days was extremely churchly. For example, it required all students to attend some church on Sunday and to attend morning and evening prayer; in order to keep the students from violating the Sabbath by pursuing secular studies, a lesson in the Greek Testament was

²⁵ *Marshall Statesman*, Aug. 17, 1859.

²⁶ *Grand Rapids Daily Eagle*, Jan. 12, 1860.

²⁷ *Compendium of the United States Census of 1850*, 136.

²⁸ *Eighth Census of the United States, Statistics of the United States*, etc.

prescribed for each of the four classes to be recited the first thing Monday morning.²⁹

No one can understand those early times without some knowledge of the temperance movement. Intoxicating liquor had disastrous effects upon the Indians, and recognizing this condition the Federal Government very early fixed heavy fines for selling or giving them liquor. In 1825 the Detroit Common Council petitioned, in view of the "disorders, riots and indecencies" committed there by Indians, that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs have them instructed in the laws of the city and that an effort be made to find out where they got their liquor.³⁰ But the Indians were not the only victims of liquor. It was customary for many of the settlers to keep the "little brown jug" filled with whisky and to have plenty of it on hand when raisings, logging bees, husking bees and other neighborly gatherings were held. When the walls and rafters of a house were up it was usual for one of the builders to climb up on top of it and christen it with a bottle of whisky.³¹ These playful customs may serve to intimate the brutal barbarity of other occasions and the shadow of tragedy that hung over innumerable frontier homes.

The first temperance society in Michigan was organized in Detroit in 1830.³² When the early temperance societies were organized, their principles did not forbid wine and beer, but merely whisky and rum. As an outcome of this early movement Lewis Cass organized a Congressional Temperance Society in Washington of which he became president.³³

The next thing of this character to reach Michigan was the "Washingtonian" movement. Six reformed drunkards,—a tailor, a carpenter, a silversmith, a coachmaker and two blacksmiths,—had started it in a Baltimore tavern in 1840. They had all heard a temperance lecturer and had signed the pledge, and now they wanted to carry their new gospel to all their

²⁹ Ten Brook, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXVI, 514.

³⁰ Fitzgibbon, *Michigan History Magazine*, II, 739-740.

³¹ Van Buren, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V, 298.

³² Fitzgibbon, *Michigan History Magazine*, II, 742.

³³ *Ibid.*, 742-743.

fellow countrymen. Needless to say, they stood for total abstinence. As Washington had saved his country from the British and as they were going to save it from rum, they named their society the "Washingtonian" in his honor.³⁴ Within two years hundreds of thousands came under the spell of these crusaders and signed the pledge. Other crusaders joined the movement, mostly reformed drunkards, and some of the greatest orators of the times were developed under the spell of this undertaking. John B. Gough quit liquor in 1843 and for forty-five years was recognized as one of the most effective temperance speakers.³⁵ In 1841 it reached Michigan and spread from town to town. Typical instances are those of Marshall and Battle Creek. Marshall had already succumbed to the reform and in the winter of 1841 and 1842 she sent three of her representative citizens to start the reform in Battle Creek. The first, Thomas Gilbert, had given up his occasional glass and signed the pledge: the second, Bath Banks, had abandoned the liquor business under moral conviction; and the third, Robert Hall, was a reformed drunkard. Battle Creek yielded to their arguments and in turn sent three of their citizens to start the reform in Climax.³⁶ In this way the movement spread over the entire State.

The Washingtonian movement spent itself by 1843 but other speakers kept up the effort of moral suasion. Augustus Littlejohn carried on a campaign in Michigan in the early forties, and is represented as a brilliant speaker, witty, and dramatic. One of his peculiarly effective digressions was to try King Alcohol for murder: the case would be clearly proven; the sentence would be passed upon him to be burned at the stake; then the sentence would be literally carried out, the "old brown jug" representing the condemned criminal. When Littlejohn ran out of stories that were appropos he would give any impersonation that would hold his audience. One of his favorites was "Old Put" at Bunker Hill; another was Wellington at

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 743.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 743-744.

³⁶ Van Buren, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XIII, 393-394.

Waterloo. As one eye witness stated, "It was grander than any stage acting we ever saw."³⁷ Other reformers of the same general type visited Michigan in the forties. Dr. Hume of Vermont came to the State in 1844; Alonzo Hyde of Berrien County made a temperance tour in 1845; Colton, an old sea captain, came to the State from Indiana in 1849. Colton's most touching scene was a description of his coming home after years of seafaring life, getting drunk, and being found the next morning in a drunken stupor lying on his mother's grave out in the village graveyard. And later came General Riley and Father Mathew to carry on the temperance work.³⁸

The next stage of the movement in Michigan was legislative. Maine had led all the states in passing a prohibitory law in 1846 and several other states had followed her example.³⁹ An article appeared in the Michigan constitution of 1850 declaring against the licensing of the liquor traffic but not forbidding the traffic itself. In 1853 the legislature passed a prohibition law, but it was declared by one court to be unconstitutional.⁴⁰ In 1855 a law was passed forbidding the manufacture and sale of "spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors."⁴¹ In 1857 an amendment to the preceding law was passed explicitly excepting "cider, beer and wine of domestic manufacture."⁴² In 1861 another amendment was passed again excepting cider, wine and beer from the operation of the law and specifying that beer should not be sold in less quantity than five gallons and wine in not less quantity than one gallon.⁴³ The situation with regard to temperance when Tappan came to the presidency of the University was this: There had been a great deal of lecturing upon it during the last ten or twelve years; mass movements had been started; whole communities had been committed to it; the population of the State as a whole had been profoundly affected; and the churches had from

³⁷ *Ibid.*, V, 428-429, 433.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, XIII, 394-396.

³⁹ Fitzgibbon, *Michigan History Magazine*, II, 741.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 747-748.

⁴¹ *Laws of 1855*, No. 17, sec. 1.

⁴² *Laws of 1857*, No. 172, sec. 1.

⁴³ *Laws of 1861*, No. 226, sec. 2, amending sec. 1677 of chapter 52 of the Compiled Laws.

the first strongly advocated it. Though the active moral movement was slightly slowing up, the standards gained during those strenuous times still prevailed, and the impetus of securing the prohibitive legislation was at its height.

Another feature of the Michigan situation at the time was inter-city rivalry. It had not been many years earlier that the cities were fighting for such prizes as the State Capitol, the Insane Asylum, the Penitentiary, and the University, and this spirit persisted. Each town was ready to grab any new favor that appeared in sight or to prevent its rivals from making the most of what they had, or from getting any new advantage. Their local papers were in charge of able men who wrote weighty editorials often a column long and were always ready to take up the cudgels for local interests. Nor were they timid in their methods; they engaged in chivalrous vituperation of each other; the words "contemptible poltroon and low trickster" were not strangers to their columns.⁴⁴ The efforts to take the Medical Department to Detroit had its origin in inter-city jealousy. The support of denominational colleges over the State in their militant opposition to the University was due not only to denominational solidarity but to local antagonisms as well. The State was at that time a group of warring communities instead of a social whole.

In the midst of this general situation the University was making a fight to get under way. Though the fantastic "Catholepistemiad" had been established in 1817 and the "University of Michigan" had superseded it in 1821, the real existence of the University began shortly after the State was admitted to the Union in 1837. The institution started out at this time under exceptionally good auspices. The two men most responsible for its inception, General Isaac E. Crary and the Rev. John D. Pierce, not only had educational ideas of their own but also had read Cousin's Report on the Prussian system of public instruction.⁴⁵ They had considerable under-

⁴⁴ *Washtenaw Whig*, Oct. 10, 1853.

⁴⁵ Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, 16.

standing, therefore, of the modern goal of education and the way to undertake to reach it.

The first fifteen years of the life of the University were not so fortunate as its beginning. The first board of Regents, appointed by the Governor, started out on an ambitious building program that would have bankrupted the University fund had not "Father Pierce" as Superintendent of Public Instruction vetoed it.⁴⁶ A part of the original plan was to have branches and several were established,⁴⁷ but, while the branches undoubtedly served a purpose in the days before local high schools could be established, it is doubtful if such a dissipation of the University funds was wise. A specially unfortunate occurrence was the conflict with the Greek-letter societies, resulting as it did in expulsions and in general dissatisfaction.⁴⁸ The policy of the faculty may have been far-sighted, but they were not in a position to carry it out successfully. The Act of 1837 organizing the University had provided for a "chancellor"⁴⁹ but none had ever been elected.⁵⁰ The school was thus without a head, except for a chairman who was changed yearly.⁵¹ Under such conditions the University naturally suffered from lack of a steady policy and could not command interest. It started with six students in 1841; increased until it had 89 in 1847-48; and then decreased until there were only 57 in the Literary Department in 1852.⁵² This was a critical situation.

The law of 1851 organizing the institution required that a Regent be chosen from each judicial circuit of the State for a period of six years. In the spring of 1851 eight regents were elected in accordance with this plan.⁵³ These men happened to be of a remarkably high type. Charles H. Palmer had graduated from Union College in 1837, thus having come under the influence of President Nott's idealism, and claiming the

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 32-33.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 70, 73-82.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 18.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 91-92.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 62.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 70.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 91.

same alma mater as Tappan. He had later been principal of the Academy at Monroe, Michigan, conducting it with success. This background insured a degree of educational statesmanship. Another member was Elon Farnsworth who had been Chancellor of Michigan from 1836 to 1842. Chancellor Kent said of him: "The administration of justice in equity in Michigan under Chancellor Farnsworth was enlightened and correct and does distinguished honor to the State." James Kingsley had taken a Latin course either at Brown University or with one of its professors and had later served as a private tutor. William Upjohn had studied medicine in New York and later became surgeon-in-chief of the First Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. Another physician, Michael A. Patterson, had studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honors. Andrew Parsons, later Lieutenant Governor and then Acting Governor, was a member of the Board for a short time. H. Horatio Northrup, who had graduated from Union College in 1834, only nine years after Tappan, became a member of this Board in 1854.⁵⁴ It can be seen at a glance that the majority of the Board were men above self seeking, with high ideals of public service, and with considerable knowledge of higher educational institutions.

The revised State constitution of 1850 provided for the election of a "president of the University," and at their first meeting the Regents appointed a committee to correspond in regard to filling the new office. Mr. Charles H. Palmer was appointed corresponding secretary and opened an extensive correspondence with prominent men in the East with regard to the matter. He also visited the East, calling upon Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, Dr. Elipalet Nott of Union, George Bancroft, and Dr. Tappan. Palmer would have chosen Potter if he had not been assured that he would not accept. Bancroft also was offered the office but he recommended Dr. Tappan.

⁵⁴ *Michigan Biographies.*

When Palmer saw Tappan he was so strongly impressed that he went back to Michigan to recommend his appointment.

But before the meeting of the Board at which the question was to come up, it became known to the members of the Medical profession in Detroit that Dr. Tappan had once called a homeopathic physician, and they exerted such powerful opposition to the appointment that it was not effected. At a meeting of the Board in June they offered the position to Dr. Henry Barnard of Connecticut, expecting him to take it, but he declined. Palmer then made another effort to secure the appointment of Tappan but was defeated. His next move was to present the name of Dr. William Adams, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York City, believing that Dr. Adams was qualified but that he would not take it. Adams declined and then Palmer, who had gained time by this maneuver to win over the opposition, brought Tappan's name up again and he was chosen president of the University.⁵⁵ The fight had been a "warm and bitter one" but most of the men who had opposed Dr. Tappan later became his warm personal friends.

Tappan came to Michigan in the fall of 1852 and began immediately to advocate making the institution into a true university and to plan accordingly. In his inaugural address of December 21, 1852 he spoke in a strain familiar to all who have read his book on University Education. "Institutions of learning have been founded both by individuals and the State Prussia and Michigan are examples of states creating educational systems. The first has been completely successful and the institutions of Prussia, like ancient learning and art, stand before us as models which we are constrained to admire, to approve, and to copy. The institutions of Michigan are yet in their infancy, but we think there is promise of a bright career, of a full and ripe development, which cannot well disappoint us." He condemns the English plan which has been copied so largely in the colleges of this country and extolls

⁵⁵ Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, 90-94.

the Prussian plan. "Sleeping in cloisters, reciting poems and orations in public" he says, are not essential to an educational system. He would follow the Prussian model by abolishing dormitories and providing "libraries, museums, laboratories, observatories, and philosophical apparatus and a sufficient number of eminent professors. In Prussia they take care of the great things and let the small things take care of themselves." He proposed an immediate advance. There should be organized additional faculties. There was already a department of medicine; there should be one of law. There should be schools of science, of civil engineering, of mining, of agriculture, of mechanics. There should be a library, a laboratory, an observatory, a museum, a gallery of fine arts. Post graduate courses should be established. He would have the University one in fact as well as in name. Its light should be seen in the uttermost parts of the world. It should be the crowning glory of the great educational system of the State of Michigan.⁵⁰

A picture of the University at the time of Tappan's coming is given by Byron M. Cutcheon '61. He writes: "It was in 1853 that I first visited the University of Michigan. It was then really 'out in the country.' I think there were no buildings pertaining to the city, beyond the campus. Judge Munday's residence fronted it on the west, Dr. Sager's stood near the Northwest entrance, and there may have been a house or two on the north. The campus was surrounded by a high picket fence, and I believe a turnstile kept out vagrant cows. The campus itself looked like a large farm-meadow. There were no trees except those which nature had planted, mostly large oaks. The only buildings on the campus were the north and south colleges (now north and south wings of University Hall), the four professors' houses, two facing the north and two the south, and the Greek portion of the medical building. The rest of the campus was an open field which was mowed annually for the crop of hay which it yielded.

⁵⁰ Utley, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V, 29-31.

"The north college building, at my first visit, was occupied as dormitories, except the first floor, which was used for library and museum. The furnishings of the dormitories were exceedingly primitive. In winter each room was provided with a small 'box stove' for warming purposes, and in the summer, these stoves were piled in the upper halls for storage. It was no infrequent occurrence that one of them got up in the night and rolled down stairs.

"The south room of the north college was used as the Regents' room, and also by Dr. Tappan as a lecture room for the senior class. On one occasion when the new mown hay was reposing in cocks upon the campus in truly rural peace and beauty, it was one night garnered into the Regents' room. The fact that there were thistles among it, may have contained a hint of its proposed use.

"At this time there were no walks upon the ground save those worn by the feet of students. Life at the University was extremely simple, there was no wealth and no style. All were, as a rule, equal, and equally poor. Nearly every man was 'working his own way.'"⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Cutcheon, *The Inlander*, III, 1-4.

SENATOR CHARLES A. LOOMIS

BY WILLIAM L. JENKS

PORT HUBON

CHARLES ADDISON LOOMIS, son of Chester and Hannah Hobart Loomis, was born at Rushville, Ontario County, N. Y., on September 13, 1816. Chester Loomis, a native of Oneida County, New York, grew up in the new Genesee country with a love for travel and a strong desire for books and mental improvement, at 14 years of age made a journey on foot to see Niagara Falls and in 1825 on horse back traveled from Western New York through Ohio, 1200 miles, to Missouri and back home by different route and wrote a journal of his observations which has been printed in pamphlet form. He was a justice of the peace and a Judge of Ontario County and served as a Senator in the New York state legislature for four years. And the son of such a father, naturally inherited a love of books, ambition for political strife and fondness for travel.

Charles A. entered Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., where he remained three years and became an intimate friend of Charles J. Folger who later was prominent as a Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York and a member of President Arthur's cabinet. After an interval of a year he entered Union College at Schenectady, then under the influence of Dr. Nott, attracting students from all over the country and received the degree of A. B. in 1836. He studied law in Canandaigua and was admitted as an Attorney at Law of New York, May 15, 1840. Ill health falling upon him he went to Cape Cod where he lived with the fisher folk and went on cod fishing trips, until restored to ability to work.

Of the opinion that the Western Reserve held opportunities for young men, he took up his residence in Columbus, Ohio, where he soon become a member of the bar and made the acquaintance of Edwards Pierrepont, then a rising attorney

who later removed to New York to make a reputation and become Attorney General of the United States and Minister to the Court of St. James. His brilliant mind brought him into prominence and into Democratic politics. But the frailness of his body developed several severe illnesses which nearly proved fatal and his physician advised him to give up his profession and seek such climates and outdoor occupations as would ward off any threatening pulmonary troubles.

In July 1832 his father had received a patent to the East part of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30 T. 5 N., R. 17 E. in Detroit, Michigan, 87.41 acres and naturally in January 1846 he moved from Columbus to St. Clair, Michigan to follow the occupation of a farmer on his father's farm. His interests at this time led him to join the movement for the organization of the Agricultural Society of Michigan and he was chairman of one of the committees which brought such a society into existence in 1849. But his active mind would not permit him to confine himself alone to farming and so he became interested in the political life of the community and in November 1847 was elected to the Michigan Senate from the First Senatorial District.

He wrote his father Sept. 30, 1847: "So cribbed, cabined and confined have I been, so provokingly harassed and disappointed, so frittered down to tame ideas and no ambition that I have been sometimes almost reckless of the future. . . . But a new event which until a week ago was entirely unlooked for by me, has the effect of giving me for a while at least better spirits. . . . Without solicitation on my part, without any bargain, trick or humbug of any kind and without my making the slightest pledge to any person or clique, I was yesterday nominated by the district convention as Democratic candidate to represent in the Senate of this state the district comprising the counties of Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair."

While in the legislature he made several speeches which were printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated. In the councils of his party and in public, his sympathies

led him to advocate the policy of what was known as the "Wilmot Proviso" or legislative prohibition of the extension of slavery into free territory and to oppose the political advancement of Lewis Cass who was in control of the Democratic party in Michigan and therefore he was not advanced in his political ambition in his adopted State. His health again failing warned him that the outdoor life was best for him and from the end of his term in the Senate he remained on his farm at St. Clair until the middle sixties and then decided that constant care and regular habits together with a choice of favoring climates were the only means of preventing each passing year being his last: and so he tried life in Paris. This decision resulted in his presence in the French capital at the time of the opening of the Franco-Prussian war, and his stay there during the commune and the siege. Years afterwards he would talk most interestingly to his friends of his experience during that eventful period.

Thereafter his life was a wandering one from Europe to California and to Florida as the seasons changed and his health dictated. The British Museum and the Bibliothèque National and the great libraries of this country were his delight and society; and he studied all the problems of life and kept in touch with the politics of the great nations. At times he had a poetical fever and expressed his ideas in verses which he had privately printed to the extent of some 50 pages.

He never married. Some years before his death he built a public hall for his native town of Rushville and made a liberal gift to the public library at Canandaigua.

He was living in Washington, D. C., when he fell in leaving his hotel and the shock at his age resulted in his death on June 13th, 1898. In accordance with his last wish he was laid to rest in the Congressional Cemetery.

His lifetime friend, Judge James C. Smith of the New York Supreme Court, in his obituary wrote that when he became a voter the political questions agitating the country were principally those growing out of the effort to recharter the United

States Bank and to establish an Independent Treasury and "in the exciting campaigns that attended those issues he was a frequent and favorite speaker and among the voters of Ontario no man of his age was better known than he or more admired for his eloquence and ability in public discussion."

The following letters may be of interest, reflecting conditions in the early days:

At the State Capitol of Michigan,
January 23, 1848.

My dear Father,

I suffered a relapse into the ague immediately upon getting home, and was not able to go out of the house for three weeks. Mustering strength enough to get here, at the beginning of the Session, after two or three days I again suffered a relapse. I have now been getting well again but am far from being entirely rid of the disease. I hope, however, soon to feel that I am quite well.

I am satisfied with my position here, and like well the prospects before me. Upon meeting my associate Senators, I saw, at a glance, that the flourish of trumpets which the newspapers had given me before election, had left me an object of jealousy and inquiry, and I imagined, too, that my past political associations were remembered by the Cass-ism and Hunkerism around me. When the committees were announced, all this was confirmed. But I seemed, and I really felt, as carelessly indifferent as if I had never thought to be anything but a cypher in the body to which I was elected. As you know, I had from the beginning intended to be an inactive Senator at this first session. The circumstances I have alluded to, confirmed that intention, and up to this moment, I have not meddled even in the slightest degree with one single important subject of legislation. I have sat in my seat as carelessly, or lounged about as idly, as though I was but an easy minded looker-on, without a spark of ambition. Once in a while I have made some trifling amendments to trifling propositions, and have said a few words when it might seem that I was acting from some passing impulse. My ill health has helped my game, and the result is that, now, at the end of the third week of the session, there is probably not a soul in the Senate who supposes it possible that I can even tread upon any boy's toes, or do anything worthy of notice. Meanwhile I know the path before me, and have looked into the soul of all about me. And the only danger to me, now, is, that I may too much despise the shallow pated men with whom I have to

do. Old Hunkerism is predominant, but it is hunkerism without brains. The Governor is a Wm. L. Marcy kind of man, with only half of his talents, and none of his nerve. The Senate is ornamented with an array of good natured nobodies and 2nd rate lawyers, destitute of parliamentary skill or political tact. There are but two men among them whose advice I would ever ask or care for. If I chose I could in twenty-four hours astonish them all as Aesop's cat did the mice when it sprang from the meal tub. But in the present posture of affairs nothing tempts me to act. I am ready to cry Bah! at everything I see.

It is possible that I may try to do something toward the end of the session, but for the present I am content where I am. There are three subjects upon which I might make a good hit as a speaker, Judicial Reform, Projected Bank Charters, and Cass's slavish sentiment on the free territory question. Policy, however, may require that I should let them all alone.

The session will be three months long. My impression is that it will accomplish nothing to make the people speak well of it, and here is an additional reason for my standing aloof from its business.

This village is suddenly grown up in the midst of thick woods. Its buildings are hasty structures often uncomfortable. Its streets are crowded with the stumps and hillocks always seen in a new clearing. But the natural beauty of the location is very great and it will, in a few years be one of the most beautiful villages in the land.

The building erected for temporary use as the Capitol is better than the one used for that purpose at Detroit. When I came here three or four days before the beginning of the session there was not a room to be got in the entire town, but I secured a boarding place at the nearest house to the capitol (where the Governor and chief state officers also board) and I have since fitted me up a bed in one of the Senate Committee Rooms, having another Senator as a room-mate. All the committee rooms of both houses are similarly occupied, and every house in town is full.

We publish no documents of any special value. I suppose you receive the Free Press.

I hope to hear from you soon. The state pays my postage upon everything I receive but only on Pub. documents that I send.

With best regards to my Mother.

C. A. L.

At the State Capitol of Michigan,
Wednesday Evening, March 8, 1848.

My Dear Father:

Yours of the 25th ult. was received by me by yesterday's mail. I had

before received a letter from you, but supposed that, after what I had written to you in the early part of the session, as to my health and my position here, you would hardly expect me to write any long stories of my manner of action as a Michigan Legislator. I have not, however, been wholly inactive here, as you have seen from the Journals I have sent you, and from the Free Press which I directed to be sent you from Detroit. But you should not infer that I have attempted to take a leading position in the body to which I belong. I have simply availed myself of certain favorable opportunities to show that I was conscious of an independent will, and that I had a capacity to act if I so pleased. At the same time I have carefully shown that I was not at all ambitious to be a meddler in any earnest business. I have accordingly for the most part been a careless lookeron. I have even steadily refused to act in any leading position though solicited to do so. I have made no set speech, and shall make none. Yet it is believed that I might speak if I would. My health during the last five or six weeks has very greatly improved, and I again begin to hope that I am at last about to enjoy good health. The sole reason therefore now left me to account for my inaction as a Senator, is the want of ambition. And it is indeed true that I have no ambition to do anything at the present session. I will explain to you as the reason of this, a fact which I did not so well understand when I first wrote to you. This State of Michigan is very much in the same predicament that New York was in the year 1835. Its leading Democrats are solely intent on spoils and plunder. Its Legislature is full of corruption and entirely ruled by selfish schemers. Corporations are the idols of legislative adoration. Unjust private claims are received with the utmost favor. The repealability of charters, and the personal responsibility of the chartered, are not asked for. Not a single Democratic principle is respected. But the grand object of the session is to re-charter a Bank. To this all things are subservant, and I can count but 7 members of the senate prepared to vote against bank charters. These things being so, the best thing which can befall the Democracy of the state will be a sound drubbing at the very next election. This is what I hope for, but the whigs here have so little sagacity that it may be the Democracy will not get the scourging they deserve. Still it is certain that the present session of the Legislature will be far from popular. Of course, believing as I do, I do not wish to be particularly conspicuous as a participant in its proceedings. I content myself with voting rights, and wait the opportunity of coming events.

I was a member of the State Convention and pleased my folks in St. Clair by making one of them a Secretary of the Convention, and another a State Elector. The convention was a very flat affair. Even

Michigan feels no enthusiasm for Cass. I signed a legislative recommendation of the man, but am in the habit of laughing at the idea of his success in the Baltimore Convention. You would be astonished at the ignorance of New York and national politics displayed here by the magnates of the party.

By the way I had like to have forgotten to inform you that among the Bank lobbies now here is John Stryker of Oneida Co., N. Y. He has been here some weeks.

This session is quite certain to last till the first Monday in April. Should navigation be resumed on the lake letters could pass from Rushville to this place in 6 or 7 days. You may thus calculate where to address me should you wish to do so. I confess I should be very willing to be upon the St. Clair farm instead of being here, for taking all things into the account, it is to me a very dull business to be here.

Having been called to tea at the moment I had closed the preceding page, now that I am returned from tea I will add a half sheet.

The politicians of this state are all Cass men by a rule of necessity as they think, but many of them had been committed to the Wilmot Proviso before Cass's late letter and that, therefore, has made a little squirming along the line. It seems too that there is a pretty strong feeling among the masses upon that topic and consequently the letter is occasionally found fault with. I think, however, that every body will hurra for Cass, and utter freely what they will about the Proviso. But should the Cass leaders think to fire his letter upon the party here, as a part of the party creed there will be an outbreak. It would be in such a contingency that I might suddenly act very boldly.

In New York, I take it for granted Cass is now done for. Still if the South choose he may be the nominee. But I doubt whether the South, in case they can get Taylor, will thus choose.

There is some lobbying here for banks but men who are strong Hunkers in everything else, are decidedly Anti Bank, and so we may escape any trouble on that subject. Late failures in Pa. & N. Y. help a little the A. Bank party.

The great question now actually pending here, is in reference to Judicial Reform. The Lawyer Class with the Governor at their head are hanging to every thing old and complicated, and to all the traps and pit falls of the former organizations. The spirit of reform has been at work, but has hitherto been outwitted. The projects of the reformers, have become laws furthered with the discordant amendments selfishly introduced by the Lawyers. The late Revision (1846) of the Michigan Statutes, is a complication of jangling and difficult systems. The courts are confused. Business has in some of them

come to a stand. And the radicals are bitterly denounced. But they have at their head the best men if not the best managers, they are upon the track of the spirit of the age, and though I have not examined the details of their projects, I have no doubt but that they have hold of much that will prevail.

As I was educated as a lawyer, the Class think they have a right to me, and should I go against them they would bitterly denounce me. If I touch the matter, therefore, I must do it boldly and strongly, and in such a way as to place myself beyond their reach. As this would be a dubious matter, I am inclined to content myself with voting right. The Lawyer Class are in the majority.

I have thus given you a little sketch of our politics and my position which will enable you to account for the absence of my name from what you may read in the Free Press.

C. A. L.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 11, 1849.

Dear Father:

Yesterday closed the sixth week of this Legislative session. Of my personal proceedings and position, as well as of the general condition of politics in Michigan, I have endeavored to keep you informed by sending you printed papers and documents. If you have received what I have sent, you have had all the information you could desire, except as to my own judgment of my own position.

I doubt not that the course I have pursued has met your approbation. It has been one, at any rate, about which I have not, for a single moment, had the slightest misgivings. The virulent abuse of the Free Press and Cass Clique, was expected by me from the beginning; and so far from injuring me, it has placed me in the exact position I have most reason to be pleased with. My pamphlet address to my neighbors in St. Clair was published at the luckiest possible moment, and is now having a run throughout the entire state, entirely unprecedented, and beyond my most sanguine expectations. The abuse which the Free Press has heaped upon me, has only served to give it popularity, and make it more eagerly sought for. The edition here published was 1000 copies, of which I took 400 and the rest have been distributed by others. In Detroit, I learn that 2000 copies have been printed; and I hear of editions of it in other parts of the state. There have been some criticisms upon the sharpness of its style, but if it were to be re-written I would not soften it in the least. Had it been moderate, calm and cold, it would also have been flat. As it is, it makes for me a reputation both political and literary throughout the state, with which I am content.

The result of the pending strife in the Democratic party, is no longer

doubtful, The Cass politicians are falling back in dismay, and those of a finer stamp are rapidly advancing. The Free Press will soon find itself almost alone. Gen. Cass has now got that position, that he cannot possibly take one single step that shall not bring disaster. If he obeys instructions and votes for the Wilmot Proviso, his southern friends denounce him as a driveller and an apostate. If he disobeys instructions he is deemed a juggling traitor by the people of Michigan and the North. And if he fails to vote, or slinks away from the question, his reputation will be that of a cowardly dodger, with both parties and all parties.

As to myself and the future, since my Senatorial District is the very den of Cassism of course, am not thinking of any further immediate participation in any official relation to Michigan politics. With this, I am more than satisfied, especially as this known fact has stripped my opponents of all chance to charge upon me that I have been actuated by sinister or selfish motives.

Before I close the sheet, I will say that the session is very certain to last 4 weeks yet, and it may continue six. I hope you will write me at least two or three times before I get away from here. I present my regards to my mother and remain

Yours,

C. A. L.

HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ORGANIZATION

BY IRMA T. JONES

LANSING

“FOLLOW THE GLEAM,” was the message impressed upon the hearts of many Michigan club women by the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Chicago in May 1892. The first Biennial emphasized the possibilities of federated endeavor and showed how cooperation and unified effort by women can achieve magnificent results. Among those who heard the earnest appeals of Charlotte Emerson Brown, the president of the General Federation, and the inspiring words of Frances Willard and of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, none perceived more clearly than Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, how Michigan women would be broadened and uplifted by working together for some great cause.

Following that Chicago Biennial, in an ever-increasing burden of letter writing, always and often Mrs. Stone as Chairman of Correspondence for the General Federation for Michigan, expressed her fervent hope that soon the Clubs of her own State would affiliate and use their latent power to advance the many causes languishing for the help of intelligent women. Doubtless Mrs. Stone talked with others as to Mrs. Belle M. Perry of Charlotte, at whose home she was a frequent guest, when she revealed her ardent longing for the inauguration of effort to organize a State federation.

At a meeting of the Michigan delegation of club members at the Chicago Biennial, a committee was chosen to consider the feasibility of organizing a federation of Women's Clubs. This committee was as follows: Mrs. E. C. Skinner, Detroit;

For the first article in this series see the January number, 1926.—Ed.

Mrs. L. H. Stone, Kalamazoo; Mrs. L. W. Bancker and Mrs. C. C. Bloomfield of Jackson; Mrs. E. A. Fletcher and Mrs. Vine of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Millard of Niles; and Mrs. N. B. Jones of Lansing, who was chosen chairman. A number of informal conferences were held and through the local press correspondence was invited from interested club workers in the larger cities.

Having been chosen General-Federation Chairman of Correspondence by the representatives of the foremost Literary Clubs of Michigan affiliated with the General Federation, with authority from that body to select her assistants, in order that a beginning might be made and probably at the suggestion of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation, Mrs. Stone enlarged her committee of Correspondence by the appointment of Miss Clara A. Avery of Detroit, Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City, Mrs. Clara H. Raynor of Adrian, Mrs. John Carter of Jackson and Mrs. Anna A. Palmer of Saginaw; the original committee having been, Mrs. L. H. Stone, Chairman, Mrs. H. E. Thompson, and Mrs. Lorraine Immen of Grand Rapids; Mrs. L. N. Keating, Muskegon, Mrs. N. B. Jones of Lansing, and Mrs. A. J. Gale of Albion.

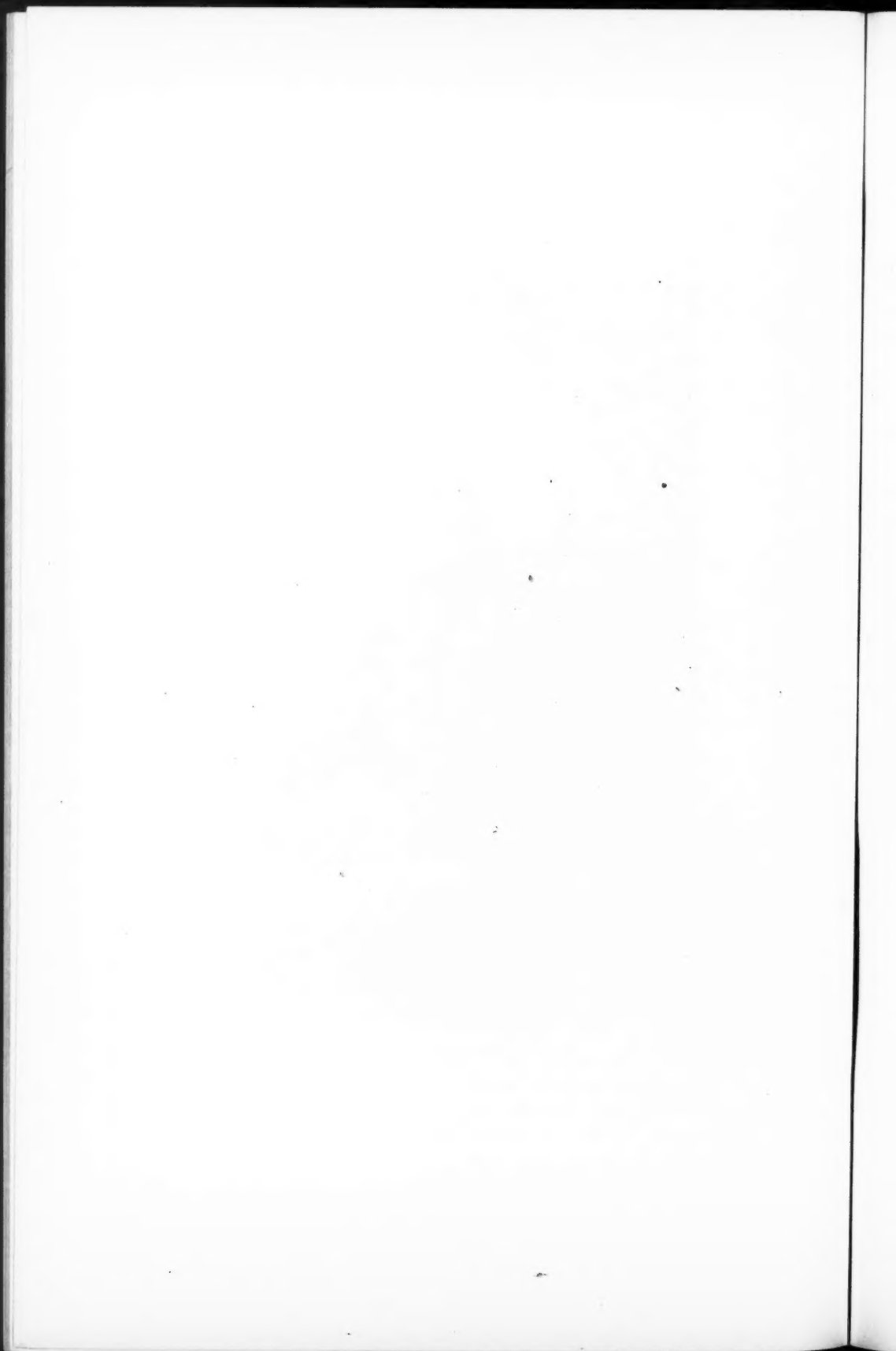
Meantime, Mrs. N. B. (Irma T.) Jones, then president of the Bay View Woman's Council held as a part of the Bay View Summer Assembly, by the advice of its Superintendent, Mr. John M. Hall, invited Mrs. Henrotin to address the women of Bay View, and extended an invitation by circular letter to all club women of Michigan to attend the meeting. In addition to this circular letter the Michigan Committee of Correspondence (not yet enlarged) issued to accompany the circular the following letter missive prepared at the dictation of Mrs. Stone:

"To the President of Club,

Dear Madam:—The occasion set forth in the accompanying circular, and the presence of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Bay View seems to the Michigan Committee of Correspondence for the General Federation of



LUCINDA HINSDALE STONE



Women's Clubs an auspicious time for organizing a State Federation of Women's Clubs.

We therefore, invite representatives of all federated Clubs in the State to meet at Bay View, August 14th and 15th, 1894, to take steps toward organizing a Federation of Women's Clubs for the State of Michigan.

Will you send to one of the Committee signing this, an expression of the attitude of your club and a statement of the possibility of sending two delegates?

(Signed) Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone,
Mrs. N. B. Jones, Lansing, Chairman,
Mrs. L. N. Keating, Muskegon,
Mrs. A. J. Gale, Albion,
Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Grand Rapids,

Michigan Committee of Correspondence for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, July 19, 1894.

This call sent to the Clubs affiliated with the General Federation was accompanied by the following circular issued from Bay View. Through the *Bay View Magazine* and its circular invitation was extended widely to club women throughout Michigan.

In response to these calls, on Federation Day, Tuesday, August 14, 1894, many able and well-known club women attended the meeting called to consider the advisability of organizing a Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Irma T. Jones, leader of the Bay View Woman's Council called the meeting to order with cordial words of welcome, and Mrs. Isabel Allen Thayer of Saginaw was elected secretary pro tem. Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson of Grand Rapids explained the call on behalf of the committee of Correspondence, in the absence of Mrs. Stone the Chairman of the committee, as a preliminary meeting, simply to take the first steps toward the formation of a State Federation of Clubs.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs spoke of the importance of State Federation auxiliary to the General, saying that its organization should not spring from any single Club but be a spontaneous movement from all clubs throughout the State.

Although the calls had gone forth after many clubs had adjourned for the summer, 22 Michigan clubs were represented as follows: Mrs. C. H. Raynor, Adrian; Mrs. Perkins, Coldwater; Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Flint; Mrs. Clement Smith, Hastings; Mrs. Ford, Tuesday Club of Jackson; Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mosaic Club, Jackson; Mrs. Alice Lewis, Tourist Club of Jackson; Mrs. James O'Donnell, City Federation of Jackson; Mrs. Armstrong, Athena Club, Jackson; Mrs. Dr. Ranney, Woman's Club, Lansing; Mrs. Dr. E. L. Robertson, E. M. B. Club of Lansing; Mrs. Alex. Custard, Mendon; Mrs. M. J. Brabb, Romeo; Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, West Side Reading Club, Saginaw; Mrs. A. R. Thayer, Home Culture Club, East Side Saginaw; Mrs. Martin, Traverse City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, of Grand Rapids read a congratulatory letter from Mrs. Osgood, president of the Maine State Federation; also an article on the object and aims of the Iowa State Federation.

Mrs. Henrotin spoke of the remarkable work of Chicago club women in caring for 60,000 needy women and children, and of possible future work in educational and industrial lines. She then moved that the pro and con of State Federation be discussed. Mesdames O'Donnell, Palmer, Thompson, Eaglesfield, Custard and Jones spoke favorably in regard to federation as likely to meet an unfilled want of clubs in Michigan; believing that in the exchange of thought was a broadening influence and higher culture, also a purpose strengthened to foster individuality; and an incentive to truer work and an untold uplift awaiting clubs of smaller opportunity; cooperation it was believed would tend to simplify and deepen the work of all women's clubs.

Mrs. Henrotin mentioned some of the objections raised against federations, as leading to various social movements not indorsed by the majority of clubs; she advised that the rights of each club should be respected and a State federation be formed on a conservative plan, such as the one formulated for adoption by New York.

A motion to defer action and to refer the matter to the State Committee of Correspondence for future action was tabled after considerable discussion.

The legality of the formation of a state federation auxiliary to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, because all clubs represented were not members of the General Federation, being questioned in answer to a request, Mrs. Henrotin gave it as her opinion that the meeting having been called by the State Committee of Correspondence authorized by the General Federation could legally consider the organization of a State Federation of Michigan Women's Clubs, auxiliary to the General Federation. This ruling was accepted by vote after which Mrs. Irma T. Jones of Lansing was elected Chairman of the Convention and Mrs. Isabel Allen Thayer, Recording Secretary. Adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Aug. 15.

When the convention opened Wednesday morning, the following additional delegates presented credentials: Mrs. Thomas Hume of Muskegon; Mesdames Church and Gibbs, Traverse City; Mrs. Carl Heavenrich, Saginaw Tourist Club; Mrs. C. H. Engle, New Century Club of Hartford; Mrs. C. H. Morgan, Holland; Mrs. E. A. Craig, Benton Harbor; Mrs. S. L. Smith, Twentieth Century Club Detroit; Mrs. George Gundrum, Ionia.

A resolution was adopted asking the Committee of Correspondence to issue a call for a meeting of Women's Club delegates at such place as the committee considered suitable; to perfect the permanent organization of a State Federation of Women's Clubs auxiliary to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

By resolution adopted, a committee to consist of one member of the Committee of Correspondence, and four others was nominated and elected to prepare a suitable constitution to be submitted at the time of the proposed meeting. The members of this committee were Mrs. L. H. Stone, Chairman, Mrs. Irma T. Jones alternate in case Mrs. Stone was unable to act; Mrs.

Frances L. Rowland of Grand Rapids; Miss Clara Avery of Detroit; Mrs. C. H. Raynor, Adrian; Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, Saginaw.

It was also voted that annual sessions would best promote the object sought by State Federation.

After a vote of thanks to Mrs. Henrotin and to Mr. John M. Hall, Superintendent of Bay View Assembly for their most helpful courtesy, and voting a letter of regret and sympathy to Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone in her illness and to inform her concerning the action taken by the convention, adjournment subject to the call of the Committee of Correspondence was voted.

Pursuant to this action, and after much correspondence by Mrs. Stone and her helpers, a meeting of the State Committee of Correspondence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was appointed at Jackson, December 10, 1894.

By invitation of Mrs. John Carter, a member of the Committee, this meeting was held at her home. Those present were, Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Chairman; Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City; Mrs. Anna A. Palmer of Saginaw; Miss Clara A. Avery of Detroit; Mrs. C. H. Raynor, Adrian; Mrs. Irma T. Jones of Lansing; also by invitation as advisory, Mrs. Lucy W. Bancker, Mrs. E. Warner and Mrs. James O'Donnell, all prominent members of Jackson Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson absent from the state, Mrs. Lorraine Immen of Grand Rapids and Mrs. L. N. Keating of Muskegon were not in attendance.

Mrs. Martha E. Root was made secretary of the meeting. After prolonged discussion pro and con as to the advisability of taking action to organize a State Federation of literary clubs, it was finally voted unanimously to make the attempt and let time prove the wisdom and value thereof.

Mrs. Irma T. Jones was elected Secretary of the Committee of Correspondence and it was voted to call a meeting to organize at such time as shall be agreed upon by Mrs. Stone and the Secretary of the committee.

Two invitations for the Convention were presented: from

the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, time January 16 and 17, 1895; the other, from the Woman's Club of Lansing, for such date as the Committee of Correspondence might find desirable.

It was voted to decline the invitation to Grand Rapids, owing to the limited time intervening for preparation, inevitably shortened by Holiday preoccupations. The invitation to Lansing was accepted and Mrs. Jones as secretary of the Committee of Correspondence was authorized to issue a call inviting all clubs known to her and any which might be named by any member of the Committee, to send two delegates to the meeting at Lansing for the purpose of organizing a State Federation of Women's Clubs.

It should be recorded that a secretary for the Committee of Correspondence was elected in order to lessen the burden falling upon Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, its Chairman, because of her advanced age. It was a rare pleasure to assist Mrs. Stone, and nothing in behalf of the State Federation was sent out at any time without her cordial approval.

The committee appointed at Bay View to prepare a form of constitution, submitted its report by Mrs. Clara W. Raynor of Adrian. This was considered *seriatim*, some changes recommended and it was ordered printed for use at Lansing. A substitute afterward proposed by Miss Clara A. Avery of the Detroit Twentieth Century Club, at a later meeting of the committee was amended, revised and with a few changes was adopted by the convention at Lansing March 21, 1895, as the basis of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Before the Committee of Correspondence in session at Jackson adjourned, it was voted unanimously to leave with Mrs. Stone and her secretary the issuing of a formal call to meet at Lansing, at such time as suitable arrangements could be completed for a place of meeting and for entertaining delegates.

At last under Mrs. Stone's direction, two circular letters were sent to each 77 clubs whose addresses were known and by notices in the newspapers of the State all regularly organ-

ized women's clubs were invited to meet in Lansing, Wednesday March 20, 1895 for the purpose of forming a State Federation.

In response to these letters, sixty-four clubs represented by 110 delegates were in attendance when Mrs. L. H. Stone called the convention to order, in the First Baptist Church, Lansing, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, March 20, 1895. In calling to order, Mrs. Stone used an India wood gavel afterward presented to the State Federation by the Alsibico Club of Grand Rapids.

In a short address Mrs. Stone expressed most earnestly her desire that great good would result from the bringing together of women for cooperation in all that can uplift and educate Michigan womanhood.

Temporary officers elected were Mrs. Irma T. Jones of Lansing, president, and Mrs. Ada Iddings Gale of Albion, secretary. In the day and a half of meeting, the convention was organized, constitution and by-laws adopted, permanent officers elected, one platform meeting and two receptions held. The platform meeting was held in Representative Hall at the State Capitol, a magnificent audience of men and women being in attendance.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation invited to speak was unable to be present, but the evening was most acceptably filled by Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City and Miss Delia Robb a teacher from Jackson. An informal reception by Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone and Mrs. John T. Rich, wife of the Governor of Michigan in the executive parlors followed the addresses, and for more than an hour the corridors leading to them were literally packed with a throng of Lansing's representative citizens.

The convention closed Thursday evening with a brilliant reception tendered the newly organized body by the Lansing Woman's Club and the E. M. B. Club of North Lansing at the spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Barnes.

From interesting notes concerning the organization of the

Michigan State Federation by Miss Clara A. Avery its first President are quoted the following paragraphs:

It is a pleasure to state that the birth of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was due to the influence of the late and ever-to-be-honored Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, called the "Mother of Women's Clubs in Michigan"; and that it may be deemed the climax of her work in this line, as it united in one body nearly all the clubs which she had helped to organize or had inspired.

Arrangements had been made most thoughtfully by Lansing clubs for the comfort and convenience of the delegates. There was no lack in public or private hospitality on that occasion; and great zeal was manifested by the older and more experienced Club women.

At that time Grand Rapids was unquestionably the leading Club center in our State, Kalamazoo and Jackson, I think following nearest it in numbers of Clubs and members. Detroit was by no means an important Club center for women, although it had one of the oldest of the Clubs in the State, and its largest club had been formed a short time before, it did not outrank some of the smaller towns in the number of its Club women.

Many members present from the older clubs had had years of experience in club-life, and some of them the valuable experience of service under the General Federation, so that their services were of great value on that historic day of our first meeting, March 20, 1895.

Organization was effected; officers elected; a constitution and by-laws adopted; a line of work agreed on; and a date and place appointed for the first annual, that is to say, our only regular meeting, in November 1895, as it was considered more convenient to hold our one meeting a year, in the Autumn, than in the Spring.

The officers elected were: President, Miss Clara A. Avery, Detroit; Vice-president, Mrs. Irma T. Jones, Lansing; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Loraine Immen, Grand Rapids; Recording Secretary, Kate E. Ward, Lansing; Treasurer, Mrs. Martha E. Root, Bay City. The Directors were Mrs. L. H. Stone, Kalamazoo; Mrs. Clara W. Raynor, Adrian; for one year each; Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, Saginaw, and Mrs. James O'Donnell, Jackson, each for two years.

Thus was begun an organization concerning which *The Interchange*, the official organ of the Michigan Woman's Press Association said: "Much of the work which necessarily came into this convention will never burden another convention of the State Federation, and the way will be open in coming meetings to accomplish more and more of the good for which

the Federation is organized." Quoting again from Miss Avery's valuable article:

The intervening months were made unusually difficult because of the enforced absence from the state of the President, who, by one of those chances which befall elective bodies, was not chosen from the rank of experienced club women, but from that of the very inexperienced ones. Fortunately she was supported by a vice-president of wide experience in women's clubs and women's meetings, and by a large and very loyal following of experienced club women, to whom may be attributed much of the initial success of our Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs. However, order developed out of chaos; the work planned was brought to fruition; and we met at Grand Rapids, Nov. 6, 7, 1895, with a large number of enthusiastic delegates ready for work.

The response to our efforts was very gratifying, the meetings well attended, and Grand Rapids as usual most generous in its hospitality. The outcome was, a very real belief in the need of our work; the recognition of the need of great charity and real unity of spirit; the knowledge that Michigan clubs were ready to find out the chief needs and demands of our time upon them, and eager to try to fit themselves to meet them.

Such results, as we in progressive degrees have been seeing, reveal the value of this Federation to the womanhood of our State. We are also seeing to some degree the breaking down of social barriers; the annihilation of prejudices; the elimination of individual and municipal conceit; the arousing of goodwill, understanding, and insight, and the concerted action of all minds for the common good. Do not these indicate the laying of a good foundation?

Great ability and talent have been manifested in and through our Federation as it has increased in years, and some of our leaders are not only acknowledged as powerful influences in our body, but also in the best thought and action of our day throughout our state and land. Through them and such as they, we women are developing a conscience not merely large enough to include the homeless and unfortunate; but other homes as well; and also the city, the state, and the country; a civic conscience in fact; something which should give gratification to all lovers of humanity.

Believing myself your debtor, I am glad to know many others also recognize their indebtedness to the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, and heartily wish it continued success.

Your first president,

CLARA A. AVERY.

CHIEF ANDREW BLACKBIRD

BY IVAN SWIFT

HARBOR SPRINGS

WITH the life of Andrew J. Blackbird, now dead some fifteen years, is identified the history of this important Michigan region for the past hundred years, and with his store of reliable traditions he was perhaps the best authority on the annals of the Michigan tribes from the earliest day.

The exact date of Mr. Blackbird's birth can not be determined, but according to his own word he remembers distinctly the councils of 1825 and was at that time old enough to shoot well with the bow and arrow and hunt small game. His name is derived from the Indian name of his father, Chief Macatebenese, which signifies "blackhawk"; the given name dates from his christening by a French priest before Baraga built the church in 1833.

The elder Macatebenese was from all accounts of rather superior clay. He was a wise counselor to his tribe, a generous father to his family, and favored religion, temperance, industry, peace and the uplifting of his people. In his time the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians were settled in large numbers along the lake shore from what is now Harbor Springs to what has always been known as Cross Village, twenty miles to the north. The territory was then known by the French as Arbre Croche, in reference to a certain crooked tree in the neighborhood of Good Hart and about which the tribes held council. Evidences of the large numbers of tribal Indians, their religious rites, industries, customs and possessions are to be seen today in the clearings, hundreds of grave-mounds, trails and buried relics along the Good Hart stage route. At that time the tribes were more or less migrating. In this northern territory they made their summer camp, planted and harvested their farm crops, cached in the ground such of their corn and potatoes as were not needed on their winter expeditions and

then with their canoes moved toward Muskegon, St. Joseph and as far south as Illinois, where they spent the winter hunting and trapping, returning in the spring to their gardens in the north and the trading posts at Mackinac. Mr. Blackbird claims they were a happy and prosperous people, cooperating in their work and living well with the abundance of game, fish, maple-sugar, the freedom of the woods and fertile lands.

Catholic missions were early established at Mackinac and Arbre Croche and the Macatebenese family, which seems to have been studiously inclined, had the primitive advantages of such learning as the French priests were able to give. One of the last chief's brothers was taken to Rome and educated for the church but was assassinated by an unknown hand as he was planning to return to his tribe to protect them against the encroachments of the white people. His sister Margaret, known as Princess Margaret, was educated in Cincinnati and was for many years a teacher in the Catholic schools of Detroit. She was a refined, noble and much respected woman up to her death in this village thirty odd years ago.

Andrew J. Blackbird, or Macatebenese, was the only surviving member of his generation in 1910. His life is a story of perseverance, adventure, romance and achievement against the severest odds. He was left motherless when a mere child and owed his preservation to the good-will of his tribe and the priests and sisters of the Catholic missions. He was a frail lad and a dreamer and early developed an ambition to be the savior of his people. He learned the French language, the rudiments of Latin and English and went through the elementary branches in the first government schools. He was perforce a hunter and fisherman, a sailor on the Lakes, an assistant government blacksmith at Old Mission, but always the student and never relinquishing his dream. In young manhood he renounced his Catholic faith, allied himself with the Protestant missions and became a protege of Rev. Alvin Coe, then traveling missionary among the Indians and French Canadian settlers. Through this influence and by the assist-

ance of his blacksmithing trade he was able to attend a boys' school in Ohio for a few years until the illness of his aged father required his return to Little Traverse. Then a long siege of poverty and persecution all but blasted his hopes. At this time he made an effort to have the Indian school appropriation taken from the sectarian missions and applied directly to the more advanced education of ambitious individual students. For years his petitions to the Government and the Indian agencies were unavailing. Finally his determination got him as far as Detroit where he made a personal visit to Governor Cass. He spoke with much feeling about this visit. He told the sturdy Governor the nature of his mission and was assured that his ambition was very worthy. The Governor was soon to go to Washington and would see what he could do in the matter. The almost penniless Indian walked to Ypsilanti, inquired about the cost of tuition and living and secured employment on a farm. Here he was not to remain long. One day some letters came from Washington, and he says it was only with difficulty that he could muster courage to open them. He had been disappointed so often and his life had been so full of defeat that he could scarcely hope for any good news; but great was his joy when he read that his entire expense at the Normal would be paid by the Indian agent. So much for the influence of Governor Cass. He continued his studies at the Normal for nearly four years after which the discontinuance of his allowance brought him near to starvation and required his return to the north.

Soon after leaving the Normal in 1858 he was married to a worthy woman of English descent and together they underwent considerable hardship until he was appointed official interpreter under Hon. D. C. Leach, then Indian Agent in the Mackinac district. During the War of the Rebellion he was loyal to the North and succeeded in breaking up several rebellious councils incited by enemies of the Union. After the war he was appointed postmaster at Little Traverse, now Harbor Springs, which position he held with credit for eleven years. Since

now Harbor Springs

then he was of service to his people in prosecuting their claims, cautioning them against some of the white man's ways and counseling them as to their property and religious duties.

He was a good man, a worthy citizen and a loyal friend to his persecuted fellows. As far back as 1850 he induced the Indians of the northern villages to sign a pledge against the use of intoxicating liquors and it was one of his greatest griefs that his efforts in this direction availed so little. In 1855 he was delegated to the council at Detroit and effected a treaty of much advantage to his tribe, and an appropriation for their education. He was one of the first advocates of the Indian's right of citizenship, which he thought would save his tribe from deportation to the West. The Indian's right to vote in Michigan became a law in 1850.

Andrew Blackbird made Little Traverse his home from the time his parents lived in a teepee in 1828. He saw the first house built in 1827, the first church and government school erected, witnessed the local war between the French fishermen and the Beaver Island Mormons, survived the ravages of disease among his people, fought valiantly the advance of the profit system and the inevitable passing of the red man's glory. Before his death he was surrounded by modern industry and advanced civilization and was the only Indian who continued to hold a home within the corporation's improved area.

Chief Blackbird's later years were sad enough. He became decrepit, blind and deaf and lingered against his will, cared for by his family and neighbors, at the little house on the harbor shore which was built by himself for the first post-office at Little Traverse. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and a daughter, the children all living. His daughter, Nettie Blackbird, is a refined, graceful and brilliant woman, and achieved some distinction as an actress and artists' model in the larger cities previous to her marriage and removal to California.

The personality of Chief Blackbird, as known by the present generation, was most interesting. Always a holy man, gentle,

well poised, meek and sincere, he may safely be called a prophet, a poet, a philosopher. The world may place a different estimate upon him, but the truth remains that he was a superior man from the Christian standpoint. Though his early dreams were far from realized, to the last he was still the idealist, and seeker of knowledge. At a white man's house where he had been invited to dinner he looked long at the electric light which penetrated his filmy eyes, then said with the enthusiasm of a child, "These wonderful inventions. These wonderful inventions!" When he had finished his meal he arose from his seat and said gracefully, "I thank God for the harvest of provision. I thank the host for the invitation to eat. I thank the cook for cooking the food so well. It will spare me from hunger for two more days. Good bye."

He compiled and had published two books on the Indian language and legends and they will be preserved as monuments to his virtuous life and patient ambition. His simple diction and quaint style are as touching as his reports and arraignments are true. Recalling the better days, he says,

"At the beginning of 1825 the Indians were very strict in their religion; they did not allow any drunkenness in their village, nor allow anyone to bring intoxicating liquors within the harbor. If any person, white or Indian, brought any liquor into the Harbor, by the barrel, or in small quantities, and it came to the knowledge of the old chief, Au-paw-ko-si-gan, who was the war chief, he would call out his men to go and search for the liquor, and if he found it he would order his men to spill the whiskey on the ground by knocking out the head of a barrel with an ax, telling the parties not to bring any more whiskey into the harbor or wherever the Ottawas are, along the coast of Arbre Croche. This was the end of it, there being no lawsuit for the whiskey.

"They used to observe many holidays, particularly Christmas, New Years and Corpus Christi. At New Years even every one of the Indians used to go around visiting the principal men of the tribe, shooting their guns close to their doors

after screaming three times, "Happy New Year!" then bang, bang, altogether, blowing their tin horns and beating their drums. Early on New Years morning they would go around among their neighbors expressly to shake hands with one another, with the word of salutation, "Bozhoo!", children and all. This practice was kept up for a long time, or until the white people came and intermingled with the tribes to disturb them in their peaceful homes."

This is enough to show what education might do for a child of the forest—if he got enough of it.

Upon this subject of the Indian's education Mr. Blackbird has to say in one of his books:

"In order that my people can enjoy every privilege of civilization, they must be thoroughly educated; they must become acquainted with the arts and sciences, as well as the white man is. Soon as the Indian youths receive an education they should be allowed to have some employment among the whites, in order to encourage them in the pursuits of civilization and to exercise their ability according to the extent of their education, instead of being continually persecuted and cheated and robbed of their little possessions and opportunities by speculators. They should have been educated amongst the civilized communities in order to learn the manners and customs of the white people. If this method could have been pursued in the first instance, the aborigines of this country could have secured the advantages of civilization, education and christianity. This was my plan and my proposition at the council of Detroit, in the treaty of 1855; as there was quite a large sum of money set apart and appropriated by the government for the education of Indian youth of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Michigan. I made the proposition at this council that the sum for that purpose be retained in the hands of the government solely to pay for the education of those Indian youths who should be educated in a civilized community, instead of committing this money to the tribes as a whole. If my plan could have been adopted, even as late as forty

years ago we should have had by this time many well educated Indians in this state, and probably some good farmers, and perhaps some noted professors of sciences would have been developed, and consequently happiness, blessings and prosperity would have been everywhere among the aborigines of the state of Michigan."

Perhaps if Chief Blackbird ever put his own broken heart into words it was when he composed "The Indian's Lament," part of which we quote:

"O, my father, thou hast taught me from my infancy to love this land of my birth; thou hast even taught me to say 'It is the gift of the Great Spirit.' O, my father, our happiest days are gone into lasting oblivion and never again shall we enjoy our forest home. The eagle's eye could not discover where was once thy wigwam and thy peaceful council-fires. Ah, could we but once more return to our forest glade and tread as formerly upon the soil with proud and happy heart! On the hills, with bended bow, while nature's flowers bloomed all around the habitation of nature's child, our brothers once abounded, free as the mountain air, and their glad shouts resounded from vale to vale as they chased o'er the hills the red deer and followed in the otter's track. Oh, return, return! Ah, never again shall this time return. It is gone, and gone forever like a spirit passed. The red man will never live happy nor die happy here any more. The bow and quiver with which I hunted the game is useless to me now, for the game is destroyed. When the white man took my inheritance he thought to make me a slave. I am an Indian, and that can never be. Ah, never, never! I would sooner plunge the dagger into my beating heart, and follow in the footsteps of my forefathers, than be a slave to the ungodly white man!"

This notion of "slavery" on the part of the Indians in general seems to mean either taking orders or taking responsibility, and their pet aversion complicates their progress more intensely in this era of machines and organized industry. Chief Blackbird was of neither the old freedom nor the new

quoted in part

order and with all his honorable simplicity and spiritual fervency could not stay the advance of things as he willed.

His immediate descendants—half English of course—are divided equally between the “gods of let alone” and the present gait of the busy world. One representative of each philosophy occupies the old home on the harbor, and the daily view of the “companion pictures” is not without its interest and its lesson.

We deplore the passing of simple faith and unresisting idealism, perhaps, but the little we do to prevent it calls for memory of the “grand old man” of the Chippewas of Michigan, on thoughtful occasions. His grave in the Lakeview cemetery is scarcely marked and perhaps need not be. He established himself among us by a good life and forward looking.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1925.

Lansing, Mich., Jan., 1926.

To the Honorable Alexander J. Groesbeck,
Governor of Michigan:

In accord with Sec. 9 of Act No. 271, Public Acts of 1913, we have the honor to submit to you herewith the thirteenth annual report of the Michigan Historical Commission, covering the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1925.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. JENKS
WILLIAM F. MURPHY
WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS
CLAUDE H. VAN TYNE,
AUGUSTUS C. CARTON
CLARENCE M. BURTON

Following is the financial statement covering the fiscal year July 1, 1924 to July 1, 1925.

Total amount of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925	\$22,913.68
Expenditures from appropriation for fiscal year:	
Personal Service	\$11,371.05
Supplies	5,740.45
Other Contractual Service	269.64
Traveling Expense	563.13
Outlay for Equipment	1,990.90
<hr/>	
Total Disbursements	19,935.17
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Total Balance on hand June 30, 1925.....	\$2,978.51

The Commission has held four meetings during the year, on Jan. 8, April 9, July 10, and Oct. 8, all in Detroit.

The publications of the year include Vol. I of the *Messages of the Governors of Michigan*, and four numbers of the *Michigan History Magazine*, totalling about eleven hundred pages.

Vol. II of the *Messages* is in press, and Vol. III is in preparation.

The *Michigan History Magazine* for the year contains the following articles:

- Major General William G. Haan—LeRoy Pearson
The Ford Collections at Dearborn—Henry A. Haigh
Fifty Years of Michigan's Progress in Education: 1873-1923—
Thomas E. Johnson
Adventures in Vital Statistics—Vivian Lyon Moore
Early Country Newspaper Publishers in Michigan—John W.
Fitzgerald
Winter Scenes in Early Michigan—C. F. Hoffman
Indian Legend of the Plum Orchard—Capt. Charles E. Belknap
The Chippewa Cession of Mackinac Island to George III—L.
Oughtred Woltz
The Naming of Charles T. Foster Post, G. A. R.—Seymour Foster
Fort Gratiot Turnpike—William L. Jenks
The Michigan Women in New York, Inc.—Mrs. G. C. Coblens
Leigh Wade, Aviator—Charles O. Harmon
The Alger Movement of 1888—Henry A. Haigh
A Bit of Benzle History—William L. Case
Winter Scenes in Early Michigan—C. F. Hoffman
Twelfth Annual Report, Michigan Historical Commission
New Members, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society
Donors and Their Gifts to the Pioneer Museum
Alvah L. Sawyer—J. S.
The Romance of Western Michigan—Arnold Mulder
The Ford Historical Collections at Dearborn—H. M. Cordell
Early Days Around Alpena—Arthur Scott White
Alexander Henry and Wawatam—Marion Morse Davis
The Original Cloverland Trail—Thomas Conlin
Reminiscences of Copper Harbor—Anne Brockway Gray
Reminiscences of Isle Royale—William P. Scott
Michigan as Seen by an Early Traveler—C. F. Hoffman
Historical Sketch of the Michigan Federation of Music Clubs—
Mrs. F. Dunbar Robertson
Michigan—Lew Allen Chase
Entry Forms for Michigan Vital Records—Gracie Brainerd Krum
Historical Sketch of Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo—
Ernest Burnham
Augustus Elias Brevoort Woodward—William L. Jenks
Winter Scenes on the Frontier—C. F. Hoffman

The usual co-operative work with state departments, local societies, libraries, clubs and patriotic organizations have been carried forward.

During the year 1924 the Archives Division classified the documents numbering upwards of 200,000 items from the Executive Department into series, divisions and sub-divisions. A large number of these documents relate to more than one subject, or are enclosures and are filed with the letter in which they are enclosed. In order to locate such documents quickly it has been necessary to make thousands of cross-reference slips which are placed in the files under each head where according to the subject matter the document might properly be filed. The work for 1925 has been concerned with the making of these cross-reference slips. This work is now completed for the Executive archives. To complete the work on these archives there remains only the typing of labels and folder headings.

The work on the Washington archives for the year 1925 has been concerned with the calendaring of documents in the General Land Office, Senate Files and Senate File Cases. During the year cards for these documents have been added as follows:

Department	Series	Date	Card No.	
General Land Office	Miscellaneous Letters	1861-1867	19413-23959	Scattered numbers
Senate Files		1879-1888	20839-24790	Scattered numbers
Senate File Cases		1793-1834	1- 1071	Scattered numbers
Senate File Cases		1834-1843	1074- 2535	Scattered numbers

NEW MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN PIONEER AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ENROLLED SINCE
JANUARY 1925

Allegan Co.

Rice, Mrs. Mary E., Otsego
Willette, Mr. W. H., Otsego

Alpena Co.

Comstock, Marie B., Alpena

Bay Co.

Hartley, Miss M. E., Bay City

Berrien Co.

Gray, Mrs. H. S., Benton Harbor
McClave, Mr. C. E., Benton Harbor

Calhoun Co.

Brooks, Mrs. H. C., Marshall
Gould, Jay W., Battle Creek

Cass Co.

Harman, Mr. Chas. O., Cassopolis
Wade, Mrs. Wm., Cassopolis

Charlevoix Co.

Newville, John A., Boyne City

Chippewa Co.

Kelly, Mr. Bernard F., Sault Ste. Marie

Clinton Co.

Dexter, Mr. R. C., St. Johns
Hillyer, Mrs. Gertrude, Duplain
Keys, Ned P., Maple Rapids
Vaughan, Mr. Coleman C., St. Johns

Delta Co.

Reade, Mrs. H. W., Escanaba

Eaton Co.

Fuller, Mr. C. V., Grand Ledge

Emmet Co.

Erwin, Mrs. C. F., Harbor Springs
Leahy, Jeremiah, Petoskey

Genesee Co.

Baker, John F., Flint
Fonger, Mrs. Lile E., Fenton
Hart, Mr. C. O., Flushing
Youmans, Mr. George H., Flint

Hillsdale Co.

Moore, Mrs. Donald K., Hillsdale

Houghton

Coon, David S., Hancock

Nichols, Mrs. F. W., Houghton

Scott, Mr. William P., Houghton

Ingham Co.

Bush, Mr. Oscar S., Mason

Cuyler, Miss Izetta P., Lansing

Cuyler, Mrs. R. F., Lansing

Digby, Mr. Harry J., Lansing

Donovan, Mr. William, Lansing

Greene, Mr. Wayne L., Lansing

Hoyt, Mr. Herman L., Lansing

Johnson, Miss Jennie E., Lansing

Plant, Mr. Louis C., East Lansing

Putnam, Mrs. Grant, Williamston

Randall, Mr. Floyd G., Lansing

Rhoads, Mr. Samuel H., Lansing

Shields, Mr. Edmund C., Lansing

Ionia Co.

Brock, Mrs. L. P., Ionia

Iron Co.

Johnson, Mr. Harry O., Crystal Falls

Isabella Co.

Foland, Mr. George A., Mt. Pleasant

Jackson Co.

Corwin, Mr. Howard D., Jackson

Feer, Mr. Donald M., Jackson

Metcalf, Miss Rebecca, Jackson

Ross, Mrs. Emma I., Jackson

Teens, Mr. Peter E., Jackson

Kalamazoo Co.

Balch, Ernest A., Kalamazoo

Blinks, Mr. Walter M., Kalamazoo

Draper, Mr. Arthur S., Kalamazoo

Farrell, Mr. Charles H., Kalamazoo

Hollander, Judge John L., Kalamazoo

Kieth, Mr. E. B., Kalamazoo

Sanford, Mrs. Fred, Climax

Voke, Helen M., Kalamazoo

Vrouwenfelder, Mr. Ward C., Kalamazoo

Kent Co.

Brown, Mrs. Wallace E., Grand Rapids

Gilch, Mr. Frederick, Grand Rapids
Holden, Charles, Grand Rapids
Lee, Mrs. S. S., Lowell
Smith, Mr. Chester, Grand Rapids
Smith, Mr. Glenn F., Grand Rapids
Terwilliger, Mr. John M., Grand Rapids
Van Sluyters, Mr. Charles, Grand Rapids
Waterman, Mr. Royal A., Grand Rapids
Lenawee Co.
Baldwin, Mr. Clarke E., Adrian
Livingston Co.
Smith, Mr. Albert L., Howell
Macomb Co.
Green, Mr. Harold C., Mt. Clemens
Maxwell, Margaret, New Haven
Mellen, Miss Marion, Romeo
Marquette Co.
Linn, Fred, Republic
Mason Co.
Fitch, Mr. Virgil A., Ludington
Monroe Co.
Schwartz, Mr. Abe A., Monroe
Stitt, Mr. Arthur W., Monroe
Wagner, Mr. Eugene E., Monroe
Montmorency Co.
Broad, Mrs. L. W., Hillman
Muskegon Co.
Howden, Mrs. Ethel B., Muskegon
Krautheim, Mr. Wm., Muskegon
Ruggles, Mr. Charles H., Whitehall
Oakland Co.
Adams, Mrs. Jayno W., Pontiac
Adams, Mr. Jayno W., Pontiac
Brooks, Mr. Edward A., Holly
Hathaway, Mr. Clyde J., Pontiac
Miller, Mr. Henry A., Pontiac
Mills, Mr. Sherman H., Oxford
Needels, Mr. George W., Pontiac
Oceana Co.
Willson, Mr. William J., Pentwater
Ottawa Co.
Arendshorst, Mr. Wm., Holland
Pieper, Mr. John, Holland

Saginaw Co.

Morley, Mr. Ralph C., Saginaw
Staffeld, Mr. Byron C., Saginaw

St. Clair Co.

Bridges, Wm. W., Marine City
Hill, Mr. Gus, Port Huron
Jenks, Mr. F. D., Port Huron
Moore, Mr. Alex, Port Huron
Woman's Benefit Association, Port Huron

St. Joseph Co.

Beerstecher, Mr. David C., Three Rivers
Fletcher, Mr. Leo B., Mendon
Hagelgans, Mr. Waldo A., Centerville

Sanilac Co.

Brown, Mr. Wm. Edgar, Lexington

Schoolcraft Co.

Bellaire, Mr. John I., Manistique
Miller, Mr. E. W., Manistique

Shiawassee Co.

Binger, Mrs. Henry, Carland

Tuscola Co.

Dyer, Mr. Edwin H., Caro

Washtenaw Co.

Anderson, Mr. C. L., Ann Arbor
Blakely, Mr. W. W., Dexter
Chapin, Miss Lucy E., Ann Arbor
Gaige, Mr. Frederick M., Ann Arbor
Gardner, Mr. Octave D., Ann Arbor
Greenman, Mr. Emerson F., Ann Arbor
Moon, Mr. Edgar L., Ann Arbor
Newkirk, Mr. H. W., Ann Arbor
Thompson, Mrs. C. E., Ann Arbor
Valentine, Mrs. C. A., Dexter
Wood, Mr. Norman A., Ann Arbor

Wayne Co.

Baldwin, Miss Julia M., Detroit
Bentley, Mrs. Clyde, Redford
Bowber, Mrs. Norman G., Wyandotte
Cameron, Mrs. D., Detroit
Coler, Mrs. W. P., Detroit
Connolly, Mr. James R., Detroit
Denton, Mrs. W. B., Detroit
Douglas, Mr. S. T., Detroit

Essenpreis, Mr. J. A., Detroit
Fritsche, Mr. C. B., Detroit
Fuller, Mr. Earl G., Highland Park
Gray, Anna Brockway, Detroit
Harris, Mrs. Ada, Highland Park
Heaton, Miss Marie L., Detroit
Hennes, Mr. Leo K., Detroit
Hicks, Mrs. Irene, Detroit
Kane, Mrs. Edward E., Detroit
Linderman, Mr. H. G., Detroit
McCougall, Mr. Charles F., Detroit
Morhouse, Mr. Wm. A., Detroit
Pacific, Mr. Frank C., Detroit
Pratt, Mrs. Louis A., Detroit
Schuster, Mr. Jacob, Detroit
Snow, Miss Clara L., Dearborn
Townsend, Mr. Earl F., Wyandotte
Waldon, Mr. Sidney D., Detroit
Waterfall, Mr. Burt E., Detroit
Weadock, Mr. Thomas A. E., Detroit
Woodward Ave. Improvement Association, Detroit
Wexford Co.
Miller, Mrs. Carroll E., Cadillac

MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF STATE ADDED IN 1925

Adams, Mrs. H. Dale, Pasadena, Calif.
Case, Rev. Alden B., Pomono, Calif.
Dudley, Mr. Louis S., Akron, Ohio
Fitzgerald, Mr. Roy C., Richmond, Va.
Howe, Mrs. Gertrude B., Mellette, S. Dakota
Manton, Dr. W. P., Pasadena, Calif.
Matthews, Mr. Ransom, Selma, Calif.
Millis, Mr. John, Cleveland, Ohio
Nadelman, Mme. Elie, New York, N. Y.
Pattengill, Mr. Craig L., Boston, Mass.
Pearl, Mr. James W., Chicago, Ill.
Perry, Mr. C. M., Norman, Okla.
Powers, Mr. Harry K., Oak Park, Ill.
Rich, Mr. William T., Tacoma, Wash.
Robertson, Mr. J. S., St. Thomas, Ont., Canada
Tallman, Mr. George K., Janesville, Wis.
Webb, Mrs. A. C., Tampa, Fla.

NECROLOGY, 1925

- Boudeman, Mr. Dallas, Kalamazoo
*Campbell, Mrs. James H., Grand Rapids
*Campbell, Rev. T. J., New York City, N. Y.
Denham, Mr. Edward, New Bedford, Mass.
*Dickie, Mr. Samuel, Albion
Graves, Mr. S. E., Adrian
*Poole, Mr. Murray E., Ithaca, N. Y.
Robertson, Mr. Archibald, Saginaw
*Vennema, Rev. Ame., Passaic, N. J.
Wait, Mrs. Wm. Henry, Ann Arbor

* Honorary member.

DONORS AND THEIR GIFTS TO THE PIONEER MUSEUM,
STATE OFFICE BUILDING, FROM JANUARY
1, 1925, TO DECEMBER 31, 1925

(List made by Mrs. M. B. Ferrey, Curator)

1. Adler, August (Lansing)—*Michigan Manual*, 1879; 3 copies of the *Report of the Adjutant General*, 1865-6; *Revised Army Regulations*, 1863; *Instructions for Quarterly Returns for Army*, 1863; *Report of the State Board of Health*, 1875; *Message and Documents of Congress*, 1870-71, 1871-72.
2. Allen, John K. (Brookline, Mass.)—\$3 "Wild Cat" bill on Merchant's Bank of Jackson, dated June 6, 1838.
3. Barnard, Miss Emily (Lansing)—Three black straw bonnets; *Harper's Weekly*, dated Oct. 24, 1863; 2 pages *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, dated May 22, 1875; *New Gospel of Peace according to St. Benjamin*, by Sinclair Tousey, 121 Nassau St., New York; *Cobb's Toys*, 4th Series, No. 2, published at Newark, N. J., by Benj. Olds, 1836; *The Great Orations and Senatorial Speech of Daniel Webster*, dated 1853; *Fingal*, an epic poem, dated 1791, from the press of Mathew Carey, Philadelphia; *Christ's Sermon on the Mount in Phonography*, Andrews and Boyle, New York, 1848; *Phonographic Reader*, Andrews and Boyle, New York, 1848; *Phonographic Class Book*, Andrews and Boyle, New York, 1848; ten Farmers' almanacs, 1841-43, 1848-50, 1853-54; picture Yale College; red calico housewife; three night caps; three daguerreotypes of young lady; two powder horns, one metal with green cord, the other one made of horn; tobacco box, black and oval; linen collar; doll's bedstead, complete.
4. Bruce, Mrs. Erwin (Lansing)—Leather covered book *Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times*, published by Charles R. and George Webster, 1796, 211 pages.
5. Buchanan, S. A. (Bellefontaine, Ohio)—Surveyor's Compass, "jacobstaff" and test chain used by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Samuel Carpenter, more than fifty years ago. It was a part of his outfit used in making Government surveys in Michigan about ninety years ago. The "test chain" was an important part of the pioneer surveyor's outfit, being used to correct the surveyor's chain, as it by continual use increased in length and had to be frequently corrected by removing some of the small rings which connected the links.
6. Burnett, Mrs. C. J. (Lansing)—Very large white tureen, marked J. and G. Meakin, undoubtedly Meakin ware; ladle.

7. Burr, Dr. C. B. (Flint)—Small statuette in case, a facsimile of "Das Eisenes Madchen" found in the museum at Nuremburg, Bavaria.
8. Cady, C. C. (Lansing)—*The Family Circle*, bound, published at London, Ontario, July, 1882, 188 pages; *Peterson's Magazine*, 1864, 464 pages; *Scripture Natural History*, by W. I. Bicknell, hickory, dicory dock or mouse clock.
9. Calkins, A. E. (Mason)—Stock certificate of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, dated May 23, 1871.
10. Coburn, Mrs. Mary A. (Perry)—Mitre box made before the Civil War; bottle "North Carolina Moonshine"; bottle from "Hayner's Distillery Co., Dayton, Ohio;" picture of log house in Locke Township, Ingham County, 1868; two rawhide shoe laces made in 1868; cornhusker; *History of the Sufferings of John Coustos in the Inquisition at Lisbon*.
11. Cole, Mrs. W. K. (Howell)—Rocking chair bought about 1850; tea can used before "Boston Tea Party"; two baby caps, one knit, other embroidered on lace; embroidered night cap, made in 1852; specimen of flax grown on farm; knitting sheath made by Mrs. Hiram Mason, used in 1850-60; knitted cap called "Day Cap" and worn about 1855; powder horn; *A Brief Account of the rise and progress of the People called Quakers*, by William Penn, 1764; five small spoons, imprint on back "Hutto", imprint on hand "B. M. Chard", belonged to Hiram Mason's father in 1810; platter stamped "Davenport", 1856; chopping knife made in 1814; two plates with very old flower design.
12. Cooper, Mrs. S. E. (Lansing)—Very old wooden cup; two wooden pinchers; iron likeness of McKinley, 1905; oval iron dish; wool scarf made about 1875; blue and white sunbonnet worn about 1875; necktie made in 1883; brush used in family about 1875; child's fan, 1870; statuette of two horses; castor; five bottles.
13. Cummins, Mrs. Mary B. (Flint)—Black ebony gold headed cane carried by Governor Josiah M. Begole.
14. Daniells, J. T. (St. Johns)—Wooden salt plate used in 1675; cup plate purchased in 1833.
15. Davis, Mrs. Marian Morse (Pittsburg, Pa.)—White plate with the design of roses on rim, rose buds and leaves on back; glass hat used to hold toothpicks; two very heavy salt cellars; two small salt dishes; flat iron stand.
16. Delamarter, J. B. (Leslie)—Statuette.
17. Deland, Charles J. (Lansing)—Photograph of State capitol building of Illinois.
18. Dudley, Mrs. W. C. (Lansing)—1 hound handled pitcher; pitcher with fish design on sides.

19. Earle, Miss Helen (Lansing)—Small black silk parasol with black lace coverings; black silk fan, hand painted, brought from Europe.
20. Ellis, A. G. (Lansing)—Photograph of a very quaint couple, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Leasia, who moved from Quebec in 1838; chamois moccasin made by early Indians of Saginaw County.
21. Fisk, Mrs. Minnie Wood (Chicago, Ill.)—Blue and white coverlet made in 1835. This coverlet is double weave; small framed picture of her great grandmother.
22. Foster, George G. (Lansing)—Silver plated water pitcher, tilting, with two goblets on side.
23. Foster, William B. (Lansing)—Pair beaver feet mounted on wood. The beaver weighed sixty pounds; piece of wood showing the beaver's work; beaver's tail, mounted.
24. Groesbeck, Gov. Alex. J. (Lansing)—Pitch pine cane dug from old breastworks twelve miles from Jacksonville, Florida.
25. Haven, George (Thompsonville)—Farmer's pocket map of Michigan, engraved by E. H. Dawson, 1845.
26. Henderson, Robert—Iowa's Official Register, 1925-26.
27. Hutchins, H. H. (Fennville)—Indian skinning stone; tomahawk; arrow head.
28. Indian Mission (Baraga)—Picture on fungus; specimens from school consisting of mats, handkerchiefs; Indian boy doll.
29. Itzenhouser, L. W. (Coral)—Red kidney beans raised on farm in 1886.
30. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. (Lansing)—Sugar bowl.
31. Johnson, Miss Marion (Lansing)—Specimen from the petrified forests of Colorado. Found in the Grand Canyon near the Painted Forest.
32. Kielly, Mrs. Cherry—Three very old manuscripts, deed for dwelling house dated 1800, signed by Thomas Powers and Thomas Powers, Jr.
33. Knapp, Mrs. Kittie (Lansing)—Pair boots worn by Lew Walker; pair laced shoes worn by her sister about 1865; hymn book with strap, printed in Philadelphia, 1843; *Guide for Emigrants*, compiled by J. M. Peck, Rock Springs, Ill. Printed in Boston by Lincoln and Edmands, 1831, 336 pages; blue jacket, braided, worn by Grace Walker about 1865.
34. Larzelere, F. E. (Detroit)—Two receipts for money to H. Larzelere: one for training money and the other for services of I. S. Keyes for military duty, dated July 27, 1818.
35. Leshner, Mrs. Flora and Mrs. E. G. Vetter (Lansing)—Piano which has crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times.

36. Manne, Leslie (Lansing)—Four hats.
37. Miner, Frank H. (Lansing)—Pair skates brought from Catawba Island about 1873.
38. Moak, Mrs. E. H. (Port Huron)—Sweet grass basket, blue straw, red decorations, with cover, made by the great great grandson of Old Mother Rod.
39. Nagle, Miss Emily (Lansing)—Hymn book entitled "Methodist Harmonist", 359 pages.
40. Palmer, Mrs. (Saginaw)—Splint bottom chair.
41. Porter, Mrs. Emily (Lansing)—Two small round canes; cabinet portrait of her husband, E. H. Porter; round braided mat; Indian birch bark canoe; scalloped mat; autographic album of all the governors of the United States, 1891, including the photograph of Governor Winans, Michigan; checkered covered box; several papers and magazines; old-fashioned bag; hat pins; two gourds; *The Market Place*, 1903; handboxes; twelve old bonnets; stove pipe hat worn by her father, C. E. Nash; beaver hat; table cover; paisley dolman with fringe; platform rocking chair; kerosene lamp; diary of her sister, Hattie Nash; oval plaque; portfolio; plaster bust of Napoleon; statuette Venus; silhouette Grecian bend, 1869; black teapot; fancy box; blue bowl; creamer and mug; Japanese saucer; vase; china vase; salt and pepper cellars, black top and bottoms; two saucers; napkin ring; glass paper weight; three cup plates; glass candlestick; glass goblet; red cup and saucer; salt cellar; bone dishes; glass tumbler; wine glass; parasol with snake head carved on handle; old book; tea cup; twelve small cups, nine saucers; pitcher; *Lansing Journal* dated 1904; several pictures and engravings; framed picture and easel.
42. Pratt, Mrs. Jerry (Rockford)—Lace samples.
43. Reasoner, Mrs. Peter (Lansing)—*History of Ingham County*, by Samuel W. Durant. Published by D. W. Ensign & Co., Philadelphia, 1880. Bound in morocco.
44. Reed, Stephen (Lansing)—Smallest newspaper published in Fremont, Mich., 1862, by W. E. Barnard.
45. Rupp, George (Lansing)—Two iron wedges; rake; sap gauge; auger; chisel and leather pouch. These articles were used by his great, great grandfather, D. G. Laude.
46. Russell, Herbert (Detroit)—Pair broadfall britches made in 1850.
47. Sawdy, Frank M. (Lansing)—Six pictures of lumber camps of northern Michigan.
48. Sawyer, Miss Jenny (Monroe)—Manuscript of the "History of Homeopathy in Michigan in 1836-39."

49. Shattuck, Kenneth (Mason)—Twenty-six stamps, framed.
50. Shields, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy (Bay City)—Two pictures from the home of Joseph D. Batey, Monroe Center, Mich. Bought in 1865. Marked Little Manly and Little Daisy.
51. Simmons, R. E. (Webberville)—Hand mangle; three grub hoes; flat iron; chopping knife brought from Germany by Carl Wilde in 1870; dulcimer.
52. Snell, Mrs. Lora (Lansing)—Clarinet about 100 years old, used in 1825; pair braided pillow shams made by her in 1885.
53. Springsteen, Mrs. Marvin (Dewitt)—Vacuum sweeper used in 1909.
54. Stringham, W. T. (Shelby)—Tea caddy used by his parents in 1835.
55. Tichenor, S. B. (Lansing)—Edison's *Handy Encyclopedia*, published 1897; dictionary bought by Isaac Bicknel Feb. 23, 1792.
56. Turner, Dr. F. N. (Lansing)—Piece of wood pipe taken from excavation at south side Franklin Avenue, Lansing, in 1923. This pipe was laid by merchants of Lansing in 1866-7.
57. Wakeman, Mrs. Minnie (Lansing)—Military Department scrap book, dated 1883.
58. Washburn, Mrs. (Howell)—Mahogany chair used by Governor Kinsley S. Bingham.
59. Waterbury, Mrs. Jane (Lansing)—Necklace made from stones from Lake Superior by her husband.
60. Whitney, Mrs. Rose (Lansing)—Japanese fan, three feet long; heavily embroidered baby's cap; pink calico sacque; dress with plaited ruffles; pencil drawing of church; silk brought from China by her uncle who was a missionary there; wool skirt made by her mother, Mrs. Harriet C. Weidman, who died aged 97.
61. Willis, Mrs. W. W. (Lansing)—Pair spectacles, hexagon shape; brass metal, made about 1800, used by Dexter Mitchell.
62. Zanter, Mrs. Julia Woodbridge and Mrs. Winthrop Fuller Victor (Detroit)—Very old white china stove with teapot on top used with a tallow lamp to heat the water. Thought to be about 200 years old.

HISTORICAL NOTES

A CONVENTION of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in Holland May 6 and 7 under the auspices of Hope College and the public schools of the city. Trustee Arnold Mulder of the State Society, editor of the *Holland Sentinel*, is chief in charge of arrangements. President Dimment of Hope College has extended the cordial co-operation of faculty and students. Supt. Fell of the Holland schools, president of the Michigan State Teachers Association, has assured the Society of the hearty co-operation of the schools. Among the speakers will be Mr. Edwin W. Booth of the Grand Rapids Press, Mr. Walter Banyon of Benton Harbor, Mrs. Cornelia Steketee Hulst of Grand Rapids, Dr. Albert Hyma of the University of Michigan, Mr. Claude Hamilton of Grand Rapids, Dr. Henry Lucas of the University of Washington, Prof. Egbert Winter of Hope College, Mr. Lemuel Hillman of Grand Rapids, Dean A. J. Rooks of Calvin College, and Prof. Lew Allen Chase of the University of Michigan. Students of the schools and the college will be represented through an historical prize essay contest in the two groups respectively, the winning essays to be given a place upon the program, with honorable mention of other essays of merit. President William L. Clements of Bay City and vice-president Claude S. Larzelere of Mt. Pleasant Normal bespeak the assistance of the general public and especially of western Michigan in this enterprise for the promotion of interest in the history of the commonwealth.

THE annual business meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in Lansing on May 29, following which will be held a round table discussion of courses, methods and plans for scholarly work in the industrial history of Michigan.

To members of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

FOLLOWING are two Articles of the constitution of the Society which it is proposed to amend at the annual meeting in May; proposed amendments are indicated in brackets; this notice is given in accordance with the constitutional provision governing amendments.

ARTICLE I

The name of this Association shall be the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. [For the words "Pioneer and" substitute the word "State," making the name read, "Michigan State Historical Society.]"

This action is proposed in order to make the name of our Society accord with the practice of historical societies in other states.

ARTICLE VI

The Society shall consist of active, supporting and honorary members. Any citizen of good repute may become an active member of this Society on subscribing to the Articles of Association and on payment of one dollar (\$1). Such citizen may become a supporting member on payment of annual dues of one dollar (\$1). Said annual dues may be paid as follows: fifty cents as dues and fifty cents as subscription to the Michigan History Magazine, subscription to begin with the nearest issue next after payment of the annual dues. All active members and supporting members in good standing shall be entitled to vote and to hold office. [Change to read: The Society shall consist of active and honorary members. Any citizen of Michigan in good repute may become an active member of this Society on subscribing to the Articles of Association and payment of annual dues of one dollar (\$1). All active members in good standing shall be entitled to vote and to hold office.]

It is probable that arrangements can be made by which all members of the Society may receive the Michigan History Magazine.

WALT WHITMAN whose "Pioneers! O Pioneers!" is used in this number of the Magazine belongs in a peculiar way to these months of spring. Born May 31, 1819, he died March 26, 1902; he is peculiarly the poet of youth, of the pioneers, himself one of the greatest; his look was always to the future. His writings fill one with the spirit of the youth of the world. The final verdict upon Walt Whitman will doubtless not be reached in this generation, nor in the next, nor until long perspective shall furnish the vision needful to interpret human life under the conditions of American democracy and modern science as set forth in the *Leaves*.

Whitman was born on a farm in the hamlet of West Hills, in the township of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island; died in Camden, N. J. Most of his life was spent in New York City. He was at one time editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*,—lost his position there because of differences with the publisher on the slavery issue.

Throughout the slavery crisis there is to be noted the striking parallel between Whitman and Abraham Lincoln. Some of Whitman's noblest poems are in memory of Lincoln, among them the well known "O Captain! My Captain!" and "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." His Civil War letters to his mother breathe the noblest patriotism and humanity. This spirit so characteristic of his writings permeated his service in the hospitals, where he contracted blood poison from which later he suffered the paralytic stroke that crippled the last twenty years of his life.

His essential poetic work is contained in *Leaves of Grass* published in 1855 when he was 36 years old. Recently a movement has been undertaken by the New York Authors Club to establish an adequate Whitman Memorial in that city. An honorary committee has been organized, including such names as those of Elihu Root, Hamlin Garland, Otto Kahn, Bliss Perry, Ida M. Tarbell, Chauncey Depew, to promote this undertaking. At the present time a notable Whitman exhibition is on display at the New York Public Library.

“TO MANY, it must seem flagrantly obvious that if we are to have the political and social progress and the development of the humane arts about which we speak so vehemently, we shall have them only by a right fostering of whatever creative-mindedness we may possess. Yet in America, where we boast of being especially concerned with progress, creative-mindedness is usually neglected, it is often positively stifled, and is not infrequently treated as a symptom of grave disorder. Now if we really are concerned with the increased well-being of ourselves and our progeny, and with the prospect of a more interesting world in which to live, ought we not to think a little about liberating this creative-mindedness which is our ultimate human ground of hope?”—Rollo Walter Brown, in *The Creative Spirit*.

MRS. JAMES H. CAMPBELL of Grand Rapids, for many years a member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and of numerous patriotic organizations, died January 7 in Ann Arbor, following an illness of several months. An article on the patriotic and historical work of Mrs. Campbell, to be prepared and read at the May meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society by Walter H. Banyon of Benton Harbor, will later be published in the Magazine.

“The death of Mrs. James H. Campbell of this city,” reads an editorial in the Grand Rapids *Herald* of Jan. 9, “takes from us a woman who lived a vivid purpose. She was the most persistently devoted research historian in Grand Rapids—and probably in a vastly wider area. Innumerable authenticated facts she uncovered in the old story of Grand Rapids and of Michigan. She was an indefatigable collector of important historical documents—leaving behind her probably as rare a library, in its intimate values, as exists anywhere in private hands. When a problem challenged her study she pursued it—anywhere and everywhere—to its disclosure.

Thus, for instance, she unraveled the mystery of the Michigan State Seal—and restored to official use the correct Seal which had become profaned. She discovered the original Governor's Flag of Stevens T. Mason—the "boy executive" who originally presided over the destinies of Michigan—and preserved it to posterity. Her patriotic zeals, historically, were of widest sweep. She was one of the original group of women who rescued Mt. Vernon and established this Washingtonian shrine—just as, subsequently, she joined prominently in the restoration of other Washingtonia. There was no movement of this significant type which did not win her instant enthusiasm; and to every such adventure she dedicated an exceptionally high intelligence, a remarkably accurate memory, a discriminating sense of values, and a prodigious industry which belied the physical frailties to which she never surrendered her unquenchable aspirations. Mrs. Campbell was unique in these rare dedications, even as she was charming in her personality. She was the incarnation of American history, written and unwritten. She earned a Flag upon her tomb."

Mrs. Campbell's collection of historical manuscripts, letters and papers were bequeathed to the University of Michigan, which is also made trustee of a major portion of her estate, the net income from which is to be used for scholarships for research work in Northwestern Territorial history.

THE recent death of Dr. Sarah Gertrude Banks of Detroit closes a long record of service as a member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. Dr. Banks was a graduate from the medical school of the University of Michigan in the first class to which women were officially admitted, and was for nearly fifty years one of Detroit's prominent women physicians. She was a close friend of Anna Howard Shaw and Susan B. Anthony and was an ardent promoter of the equal suffrage movement.

MRS. CAROLINE FELCH GRANT who died in Ann Arbor recently, daughter of Alpheus Felch, third governor of Michigan, was born in Monroe in 1838 and spent much of her life in Ann Arbor where she received her education. Her husband, Claudius B. Grant, was a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court for many years. Mrs. Grant is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles D. Barnes, and Mrs. C. S. Jennings, and by a brother, Dr. T. A. Felch of Ishpeming.

THE REV. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, for a generation one of the leading members of the Jesuit Order in America, nationally known as a preacher, educator and historian, died Dec. 14, 1925, in the Jesuit sanitarium, Seven Springs, Monroe, N. Y., at the age of 77. Father Campbell was born in New York and attended the public schools before entering St. Francis Xavier's. There he completed his college course with honors in 1866. His theological studies were performed at Louvain, Belgium, where he was ordained a priest in 1880. From 1901 to 1908 Father Campbell was associate editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, and from 1910 to 1914 he was editor-in-chief of the Jesuit weekly, *America*. The succeeding years were passed in teaching and writing at St. Mary's in Montreal, at St. John's, Fordham, and at St. Francis Xavier, where he remained as a writer and librarian until within a year of his death. Father Campbell delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Jean Nicolet tablet near Arch Rock on Mackinac Island, July 13, 1915, as a part of the program sponsored on that occasion by the Michigan Historical Commission.

but spent ON the annual Home Coming Day of Hillsdale College, Oct. 31, 1925, the Will Carleton Memorial Association unveiled a bronze tablet at the Nelson Wolcott home east of Hillsdale. The inscription reads:

This stone building
is a part of
the poorhouse that inspired
Will Carleton's
Well-known poem
Over The Hills To the Poorhouse

Erected by
The Will Carleton Memorial
Association.

Byron A. Finney, Emeritus Librarian of the University of Michigan who was a classmate of Will Carleton's at Hillsdale College gave an address at the unveiling ceremony, and returning students and friends joined in the program. Moving pictures were taken of the unveiling of the tablet.

SECRETARY LEW ALLEN CHASE, of the Marquette County Historical Society, who is head of the department of history in the Northern State Normal School at Marquette has been granted a leave of absence by the Normal school in order to substitute during this semester at the University of Michigan for Prof. U. B. Phillips.

OLD friends and some fifty members of the Oakland County Bar Association gathered at the Bloomfield Hills Country Club on the evening of January 20 to greet Justice Joseph B. Moore, who has recently retired from the Supreme Bench after a service of thirty years.

Tributes of admiration and love distinguished the program of the evening. Few if any members of the Supreme Court have enjoyed a larger measure of popularity than has Justice Moore. Arduous duties discharged with conspicuous ability were never allowed to crush the social side of an unusually lovable personality. Guests of the evening delighted to do him

honor. Among the tributes, that of Andrew L. Moore is representative, who said in closing:

"It is a wonderful thing to pass down life's pathway and accumulate years and do it gracefully and with all the joys of youth still clinging around, like Justice Moore. We rejoice that your retirement from service has not meant your retirement from the things of life worth while. We salute you as the kindest, kinliest man who ever graced the bench from this county."

At the close of the program the following toast, sent by telegraph from the members of the Supreme Court was read by the toastmaster: "The Justices of Supreme Court ask leave of the Oakland County Bar to propose this toast at the bar dinner: 'Honorable Joseph B. Moore, thirty years a member of the Supreme Court, fond associate, learned jurist, distinguished citizen, close friend, may he live long in health and happiness.' John E. Bird, Chief Justice."

Justice Moore passed his 80th birthday on Nov. 3, 1925. For more than a quarter of a century he has been an active member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and has contributed valuable records to its archives.

Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

I LIVED in East Tawas from 1895 to 1898. At that time there were two lakes, in fact there still are, which were within easy reach of the city. One is Tawas Lake which empties through Tawas River into Tawas Bay at Tawas City. The other lake east of East Tawas is on the north side of the D. & M. tracks going to Oscoda. This lake was known then as Mud Lake. It is now called Lake Solitude and it emptied into Tawas Bay through a small channel known as Mud Creek, which was dry most of the year, simply taking care of the overflow in the spring. This lake had a cranberry marsh or bog on one side of it. We frequently went there to pick cranberries.

One August day, probably in 1897, some of us were returning from Mud Lake and followed the creek bed. Some youngster stubbed his toe against a piece of wood which on investigation was found to be a spar or other part of a boat. Later chains were discovered and other pieces of metal which were of ancient workmanship. There was no particular

investigation made except by local people and then in a most desultory fashion. I have been informed that two or three years later some skeletons were found and one of them had a sword thrust through it, which after much cleaning proved to bear the French Lilies and French Motto, and the date fifteen hundred seventy something. I may be mistaken about the date.

I am ashamed to say that I never followed the matter up. I doubt if the boat was ever fully excavated and probably it has been robbed by curiosity seekers. However, it might be possible still to get someone interested and make a complete excavation, and possibly a good many of the things taken from it could be located. When you remember that in 1890 the present lighthouse stood away out in the water, and now the point is extended for a couple of miles beyond that, it is easy to understand that a couple of hundred years ago the point now known as Tawas Point would have been rather an insignificant affair and the bay probably cut back nearly to the point where Lake Solitude now lies. In fact it may be that Lake Solitude is all that is left of the former bay. Also, when you remember the nature of Lake Huron during stormy periods from a point opposite Au Sable across the mouth of the Saginaw, it would be easy to understand that a boat might naturally take refuge there from a storm or possibly to water or load wood, and that the creek at that time would probably have furnished a desirable anchorage.

The Indians in that country were a warlike lot, always ready to defend their rights real or imaginary. Keeping this fact in mind, it is easy to understand that the boat might possibly have been captured by surprise attack from the Indians and all the crew and passengers put to death. My recollection is that the *Griffin* in 1679 passed Mackinac Straits, that a great storm was reported about forty-eight hours afterward, and the boat is supposed to have been lost in the storm. Is it not possible that the remains I refer to are those of the *Griffin*? If so, would it not be valuable to get someone interested in making a study of it?

I may be, of course, miles out of the way in my surmise but at least it seems to me that it is worth an investigation.

T. E. JOHNSON.

All Michigan people are naturally interested in the possible fate of the *Griffin*. The story of that old ship and its crew who sailed away into unknown waters and were never heard of again is another illustration of the truth that historical romance exists in all its essential elements in the story of Michigan and the Great Lakes.

The *Griffin*, it will be remembered, was built by order of La Salle under the direction of Henri de Tonti and completed in the spring of 1679 at a point a few miles above Niagara Falls. This was the first vessel that ever sailed upon the Great Lakes, and was named in allusion to the arms of La Salle's friend Count de Frontenac, in which griffins figured. The ship was launched on August 7 for the upper lakes, with La Salle as commander and Father Hennepin as journalist of the expedition. It is from Hennepin's account that we know about the stormy outbound voyage. On Aug. 27 the vessel reached safely the harbor at Point St. Ignace, where Father Marquette eight years before had founded his mission. On Sept. 2 the *Griffin* left Michilimackinac for Green Bay. Here La Salle caused the ship to be loaded with a cargo of furs and sent it back, bound for Niagara. This was the last ever heard of the *Griffin*.

The fate of the Argonauts of the *Griffin* may perhaps remain a sealed mystery. To this day no one knows whether the vessel was destroyed by the Indians, or fell into the hands of traitors, or was swallowed up by the waves. Soon after the departure from Green Bay we know that a violent storm arose and continued for several days. The prevailing winds today come from the west. If that storm came from the west or northwest it would have driven the *Griffin* on her way and through the Straits of Mackinac, but would have prevented her hugging the western shore of Lake Huron on her southern course. But if the gale had veered and come more directly from the north good seamanship would have made it possible for her to have gone south close to that shore. Battered by wind and wave and seeking to avoid the full fury of the gale on the open lake she would probably have been held just as much as possible to the eastern shore of what is today the State of Michigan. Following that she would naturally and inevitably get into the vicinity of some of the river mouths along that shore, possibly the estuary at East Tawas.

Probabilities of her being driven, or floating, any appreciable distance up a flowing river seem hardly worth considering. The crew no doubt could have towed her, with ropes, upstream some distance for safety. By then she might easily have been nearly a wreck. The crew might have abandoned her there, and have perished in their attempt to reach help and food; or they might have tried to live on her during that winter and have died of hunger; or they might have been killed by the Indians. We have never known.

On the law of average the chance of any sunken wreck being that of a special vessel, above all, of its being that of the *Griffin*, lost over two hundred years ago, especially with no definite clue as to her fate, is practically nil. There have come forth from time to time reports of wrecks dug up along the Lake Huron shore, particularly in the vicinity of Saginaw Bay, which have pricked the imagination as to the possible fate of the *Griffin*. But none of these finds have very strongly suggested the remains of a vessel built in the probable primitive fashion of the *Griffin*. Nevertheless it is interesting to trace these reports to their sources and discover if possible what of tragedy in each case may lie in the background.

If anyone knows anything about this legend we would be pleased to have them communicate either with Supt. Johnson, State Dep't of Education, Lansing, or with the editor of the Magazine.

Editor Michigan History Magazine:

YOU ask me for some reminiscences of Gen. Shafter. Well here they are, and I hope they may stir up some memories among the "boys" and lead to some more tales.

Gen. Shafter like A. Lincoln was born of sturdy pioneer stock in a log cabin, which is still preserved and by courtesy of Kalamazoo County is a shrine for the Boy Scouts. A costly monument to his memory stands on the village square in Galesburg.

As a boy he was no more than an average with many of his associates. When the bout for world championship was on between Heenan and Sayers, "Bill" thought that a new field for adventure was open and he would get in the game. Being a school boy and the bully of the

school, he issued a challenge to the adjoining school across the river to meet their best boy, and the teacher being "foxy" and having no aspirant for the honor picked a boy from the outside and persuaded him to enroll and vindicate the honor of the school. The day arrived and Bill and his cohorts crossed the river to conquer the world, anticipating an easy victory, but he was non-plussed at sight of his husky opponent and he began to hedge. He said he had never been introduced to the boy and declined to fight a stranger, but would fight any boy who was enrolled in the school at the time of the challenge. After some argument the bout was declared off and the "ha ha" was on Bill and a career was spoiled. Bill had diplomacy in his head.

As he grew older he showed a dominant spirit as though born to command.

Though raised in the woods he showed no tendency to become a "hewer of wood." He probably never cut as much wood as the Kaiser cut in Holland. He wouldn't help cut down a tree unless there was a coon or honey in the tree.

He became expert in the use of fire arms but never used them except on wild game or in target practice. Nature's weapons were sufficient to his needs in civil life.

He was called a loafer by some, but must have been of a studious nature, for he acquired some education and taught country schools when quite young, where he taught the three "R's" and spoiled some rods and on extreme occasions would knock down and drag out his victims, as some times occurred at spelling schools or exhibitions when rough-necks would interrupt the exercises and some of them would go out of a window. He taught in the district adjoining the one in which I lived and it was a proud occasion when he spent the night at our home which, though humble, always had room for one more.

When he went to the army one member of our family, who was a great admirer of "Bill," wanted to go with him but was persuaded to go with Col. Curtenius as a better associate. There was too much "Hell and Maria" about Bill to be popular with the older heads. But Bill went in as a Lieutenant and came out a General. He was in many battles, the most decisive being "Bull Run" and Gettysburg. Bull Run showed what we were up against and after Gettysburg we had the bull by the horns. Bill was wounded and taken prisoner and knew the horrors of rebel prisons. He was generous. I heard Capt. Jim Wells tell how after he went through the tunnel and escaped from Libby Prison nearly crazed by hunger and exposure, Gen. Shafter sought him out and pressed money on him to supply his needs.

Bill was a gallant among the ladies. He often went joy walking with them and was never pinched for speeding. He evidently never

formed any serious attachments in his youth. It was said that on his last visit to Galesburg he met one of his old sweethearts on the street and took her in his arms and caressed her as tenderly as, though she were a child.

It was repeated privately that he pulled a great bluff in Cuba. He was sick, as was his whole army and conditions were desperate. He weighed 300 pounds and it took three men to put him on a horse, but when mounted he was an imposing figure. The American soldiers were larger than the Spaniards and probably the Spaniards were awed. It was rumored that another commander would have to be sent to relieve Gen. Shafter. But Shafter got permission, or assumed the authority, demanded immediate surrender of the enemy, and to his utter astonishment his terms were accepted.

It was a gala day when the General came back to Kalamazoo and was hailed as "the conquering hero." The streets were lined and as he rode in the procession, frequently some old friend would call out "Hello, Bill!" and he would call them by name. A certain Geo. Whiting, who had been a boy chum but was old and grizzled, climbed a lamp post to overlook the crowd, and as Gen. Shafter came past George cried out, "Hello Bill, do you know me?" Shafter called, "Hello, George!"

When I shook hands with him I didn't think he would remember enough to associate me with the freckled nosed boy who used to worship at his shrine, but he knew me at once. When his old chums joked him about his fiasco at Santiago, he reply was, "We went down there to take Santiago and we took it, didn't we?" All agreed that it was better than mussing the island up with dead Spaniards.

He enjoyed his visit and his friends enjoyed him. Two young fellows undertook to row him across Gull Lake. The skiff was light, the General heavy, and the lake was rough and they were likely to be swamped. The General made it unmistakably plain that he considered life worth living, which was the cause of a good many jokes afterward. Many of Shafter's associates won distinction in the War and we hope that when our country needs such men they can be duplicated.

S. H. CARLTON, G. A. R.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

AN American flag used during the first campaign in 1884 when Grover Cleveland ran for president, is now the property of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Schoolcraft

County. The flag was presented by Mr. J. L. Jewell who obtained it from Peter Johnson, a pioneer resident of the county. Mr. Carl Thorborg has interested himself in gathering the historical facts about the old flag and he tells the following story:

In the early days when Thompson was a thriving lumbering village it was known in the county for being a democratic stronghold and many a hard fought battle was the result when an election took place. When in 1884 Grover Cleveland ran for president of the United States on the democratic ticket for the first time all the good democrats in Thompson got together in order to wage a hard fight during the campaign and for that purpose it was decided to secure a campaign flag and hoist it during the campaign as was the custom in those days.

Captain Christensen of the steam barge City of New York carrying lumber between Thompson and Chicago was deputed to secure the flag after the necessary money had been provided for by the following people, all residents of Thompson, and staunch democrats: Jas. Fitch, Peter Johnson, J. L. Jewell, Fred Scott, T. Motaing, Pat. Quinlan, William Kelley.

In due time the flag arrived and the time was set for the flag raising. A pole 125 feet long was cut in Delta Lumber Co. camp No. 5 and was to be hauled down to Thompson on their logging train, but here the trouble started. The Delta Lumber Company was not in favor of a democratic flag raising or any other democratic demonstration and promptly refused to let the pole come to Thompson on their train. This however did not put a damper on the spirits of the good pioneers who induced two fellow democrats, Jock Allison and F. D. Johnson, farmers residing in the township, to take their teams and haul the pole to Thompson. This was accomplished and then there was another hitch. The Delta Lumber Co. composed of good republicans again flatly refused to permit the raising of a democratic pole and flag on their land. For a time it looked as if the democrats of Thompson would have to abandon the idea of raising a Cleveland flag, but like true pioneers they soon overcame this obstacle, when Gilbert Olson, highway commissioner of the township at that time, came to the rescue and gave them permission to raise their flag on the public highway.

The result was that the pole was raised on the southwest corner of the street leading to the company store and a few days later the flag was unfurled with due ceremonies when most of the assembled democrats gave vent to enthusiastic orations and, of course, Cleveland was elected that fall. For many years after the pole was still

standing as a witness to the energy of the early pioneers, but has since disappeared.

The flag which is now 41 years old is still in a fair state of preservation and has from time to time been patched up. Although still in need of patching, if properly taken care of the flag can be saved for many years to come to remind the coming generation of the energy and strife of the early pioneers in standing up for their principles.

NEWSPAPER readers and researchers are by this time more or less familiar with the *Michigan News Index*, published under the immediate auspices of the Adrian Daily Telegram. - 275

This adventure into a somewhat untried field has resulted in a practical present aid of great value to all who have to use Michigan newspapers with serious purpose. The *Index* will be of incalculable value to historical workers. It attempts to cover every item of permanent importance appearing in Michigan newspapers, thus making it a masterkey to the files of all state papers.

The expense of editing and publishing is borne co-operatively by the group of dailies that launched it and additional subscribers. The Michigan State Library, the University of Michigan Library, the Detroit Public Library and the Grand Rapids Public Library, are already on the list of subscribers. Every library that can afford it of course should have it.

Mrs. Stella M. Champney, a former Detroit newspaper-woman, is editor, she has kindly furnished the Magazine with the following sketch of the origin and development of this interesting piece of apparatus. on MNI
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If there is any human side to the *Michigan News Index* Vol. I, about which I have been asked to write, it is not to be found on the printed page. There you will see only references and cross references about the state-wide news of the day, reduced to the briefest possible digest, with cryptic letters and figures that look like nothing at all, but are the key by which the door of history may be opened as time goes on.

Before I can tell you how I did it, you must first know why I tried a task like this. Temperamentally and by training I was unfitted for it, close attention to dry detail. My years of work as a metropolitan

newspaper reporter and special writer had kept me in the whirl of life. It was ever throbbing all about me. No "pink tea" assignments were mine, except as fillers in. A man's work was all that satisfied.

While I was covering murder trials and bootlegging investigations and writing up court systems, back in 1920, Stuart H. Perry, owner of the *Adrian Daily Telegram*, and JS Gray, managing editor, were discussing the need of an index to the state-wide news, a key to the Michigan newspapers which would quickly point the way to stories printed without the waste of time spent in hunting through the files. Something was desired along the line of the *New York Times Index*, but the context to be limited to Michigan news of state-wide interest only.

It was not until the fall meeting of the *Michigan Associated Press Association* in 1924 that the idea took concrete form, when Mr. Perry outlined the possibility of launching an Index on a co-operative basis, the *Telegram* taking on the task of publishing it. At that meeting, 13 of the up-state papers, including the *Telegram*, agreed to the plan. On the list were the *Grand Rapids Press*, the *Ann Arbor Times News*, *Battle Creek Enquirer and News*, *Bay City Times Tribune*, *Escanaba Daily Press*, *Flint Journal*, *Kalamazoo Gazette*, *Lansing State Journal*, *Muskegon Chronicle*, *Pontiac Daily Press*, *Port Huron Times Herald* and *Saginaw News Courier*.

It may have been the many divorce cases that I had to cover that first gave me the idea that there was something better and bigger in life than newspaper reporting. At any rate, the idea of doing some real constructive work for the state newspapers appealed to me. There was no other state news index in existence. It looked like a man's job. I began actual indexing February 9, 1925. I checked my last proof for Vol. I, at 12:50 a. m., January 3, 1926. It was off the press January 8, a Sunday included. Our subscription list at the close of the first year included, in addition to the original 13, the University of Michigan Library, the Michigan State Library, Detroit Public Library, Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan Manufacturers' Association, the mayor's office, Detroit, and the *Detroit Free Press*. The Associated Press, Detroit office, is given the Index without cost.

Letters inquiring about our method have been received from Miss Jennie Welland, editor of the *New York Times Index*, William Alcott, librarian of the *Boston Globe*, and other editors, since our venture started. There have also been many expressions of approval of the *Index* given us from other sources, in addition to those from our subscribers.

It was Mr. Gray's idea, in the beginning, to have me index all of the state papers that were then coming into the *Telegram* office, around 100, including the Sunday papers. My idea was to index one, the

Detroit *News*, as being the most feasible plan. We compromised by selecting three, the Detroit *News*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the Grand Rapids *Press*. Mr. Gray had the last word by bringing on the day and night files of the Associated Press. This was to overcome the omissions that must occur due to the fact that no paper can print all the news sent out on the wires every day, and to make the venture live up to its name, an index of state-wide news.

The actual work started February 9, 1925, my working space being in the *Telegram's* commodious news room conveniently placed near the file cabinets where complete files of various daily papers are kept, and the current newspaper and periodical files where copies of more than 100 daily and weekly papers are daily filed in alphabetical order, and close to the front windows where there was plenty of light and air. My equipment was simple—a desk, a table, a typewriter and a special filing index case on wheels. The last I called my tea-wagon; into it went the index sheets, as I made my reference, from A to Z, these sheets being on ruled forms about 12 inches square printed on stiff paper.

There was no such thing as a leisurely start, or a try-out with experimental indexing. Not only did the actual work have to begin at once, but there was a month's lost time to make up; for the *Index* had to begin with the year, and a month already had elapsed. And, to cap the climax, the Legislature was in session which was producing a daily flood of titles.

There is no way to describe the sea of words into which I swam as I sat and held in my hand the first Home Edition of the Detroit *News* of February 8, 1925, and wondered what to do with it. There must be a key word, and cross references—all so descriptive of the subjects covered and so accurately classified, that through them any searcher could find the story at any time thereafter.

It was like a group of people following paths through a deep, dense woods to the open country. There must be a main path leading the way through the thicket, with trails and by-paths coming upon it from all directions.

Searchers do not always think of the same subject when consulting an index. One has in mind one thing, another follows an entirely different line of thought. The index must be "fool-proof."

A two-days' study of the New York *Times* Index convinced me that I could not follow its style. They were constantly changing it. I would try to make ours a short cut out of the woods. I would index for myself. This was my guide: What would I look for if I were trying to find this story?

Many, many times this failed me utterly. I consulted Mr. Gray. Sometimes I followed his suggestions; at other times his words gave

me a different idea, and I followed that. At times he was right; at other times, I was. But our mistakes stood out like a sore thumb. They became a veritable epidemic. One led to another, until the whole alphabet was spotted. If the first reference was incorrectly classified, the cross references were also. When the subject head was corrected, every cross reference must be likewise, or there was pandemonium in the tea wagon. Mr. Gray finally pushed me off the end of the dock, and hoped I would not drown.

One of our mistakes, in the beginning, was referencing under the general subject. There was Senator Walter F. Treuttner's Anglers' License bill. Mr. Gray said, "Put all bills pertaining to fish under Fish." It went under Fish in the first quarterly issue. It bobbed up again shortly after we started the second quarterly. It did not seem right.

"Is an angler a fish?" I asked Mr. Gray.

"Sometimes," he replied. "But I think in this case he is an angler."

Treuttner's Anglers' License bill went under Anglers' in the second quarterly issue. To be really consistent in carrying out the theme of a short cut to the day's news, it should have been under Anglers' License Bill. The cross references of Fishing Licenses, Treuttner, Walter F., and Legislature Bills Introduced, the latter also carrying the references, and a follow-up as it went its way through the Legislature, would have been more correctly indexed.

Up to August I did my own copying, and have always done all of the indexing. This was not because assistance was denied me. Mr. Gray tried, at first, to give me a typist to take off the copy each day for the printer. It was unsafe. There was too much uncertainty about classifications, there were too many guesses as to the key words, to risk it. Rather than jeopardize its success, I did my own copying, studying the context as I took it off from the index sheets. I am still trying to improve the work as it progresses.

Our first quarterly issue carried more than 43 newspaper columns of agate type. Every reference in it meant that a story had been read, analyzed, the key word or subject chosen, and every subject in it, some carrying more than 30, cross referenced. While the proof reading was done in the composing room, it has always been my task to check over the revised proofs with the master index.

The service is furnished to subscribers in two forms, temporary and permanent. The temporary sheets appear once a month, made up and printed in the form of an ordinary 4-page newspaper, which are promptly mailed to the subscribers for immediate use. These are cumulated once in three months in a quarterly number printed on good paper and bound in book form about 6¼ by 10 inches in size. The type for the temporary advance sheets is kept standing and worked

together for the quarterly volumes under a single set of reference titles.

My work has never been done in a regular day. Twelve, sixteen, even seventeen hours of undivided attention to dry detail have made this venture possible. There has been none of the romance, the spirit of play, the comradeship of the city room that lightens the work of the newspaper reporter. It has been a cold, hard drive against brute forces that at times threatened the very existence of the *Michigan News Index*. It became a battle between obstinate, inanimate, dumb things, like key words that could not be coaxed out of the printed page, and my own endurance. If we were to win, these things had to be whipped into obedience.

Family and friends became secondary to the problem before me. Of social life there was none. Meals became a nuisance, and sleep at times an impossibility. A sister who had moved my household goods from Detroit to Adrian and settled my home to save me the burden, nearly missed her train to her home in the west while waiting for me to call for her in a cab and take her to the depot. She came for me, instead, at nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. Two hours of sleep that night, and morning found me eager to get back to my tea wagon.

I said in the beginning that I was unfitted for this sort of work. That is very true. My newspaper friends have never understood why this thing appealed to me. Harry V. Wade, editorial writer on the *Detroit News*, when he saw the first quarterly, smiled whimsically and asked, "Have you killed him yet?" meaning my managing editor. Not even yet.

But there have been days when electric sparks were shooting through the air about me, when it seemed that if one more cross current came into my corner, something would smash. Week-end trips to Chicago and elsewhere, a 2,000-mile vacation motor trip through New England, helped clear the atmosphere. Homely tasks, like the canning of fruit, acted as a sedative. I filled my fruit cellar with jellies and conserve, with pickles and canned fruit, often starting this work late in the evening. It was a change to see peaches before my eyes when I was trying to sleep, or even pickles, instead of the pages of daily papers, crowding into my tea wagon.

By August the thing was eating out of my hand. It was whipped. It seemed to be a waste of valuable time to any longer do my own copying. Mr. Gray had said in the beginning that it was his hope to some day start a co-operative Michigan news feature bureau, using as a basis human interest stories published in the state papers, which have not been used generally, and re-written into features, with occasional trips out into the state for original features, with art. We had the papers, great piles of them, coming into the office daily,

which so far we had been unable to use. They had been wig-wagging at me from the exchange table from the day I came into the office, and I had as persistently high-hatted them.

We went over them together. We found them full of interesting little stories that could be re-written into news features. More papers were added, and my trips into the state have proved Mr. Gray's theory that Michigan is teeming with feature stories waiting to be written. In the meantime we are trying to improve the *Michigan News Index*, Vol. II.

None of this would have been possible without the loyal co-operation of those whose task it was to see it through, from Mr. Perry and Mr. Gray to the boys in the composing room. My copy with its cryptic letters and figures swept upon the printers like a swarm of locusts, yards upon yards in a day, written upon paper the Associated Press telegraph operators use that unwinds from a roll. A week or two of this, one of the lineotype operators asked me what it was all about. I explained. My explanation left him still puzzled.

The element of cost had always to be considered. The mechanical part, which Mr. Gray had worked out, and which requires assembling of type day by day under the subject heads, threw a heavy responsibility upon the foreman, Peter Ulrich, and those under him down to Hoig Gay, who did the assembling. As they work on a daily basis, Ulrich was always clamoring for copy to keep his men busy. Their hearty co-operation was then, and has since been, one of the delightful things about the work.

These details of the working out of the *Michigan News Index* have not been gone into with any thought of complaint for the demands it made upon me, or criticism of those who are sponsoring the venture. To them I am deeply grateful for having given me the opportunity to do it. To Mr. Gray, especially, under whose direction I have always worked, I owe more than I can express for his efforts to make things easier for me, for his never-failing help in working out the problems that were constantly arising, and the moral support he gave me at times when I was on the verge of giving up the fight. That he could not shorten my hours, or give me assistance along other lines, was due to the nature of things over which he had no control, and not to any lack of consideration on his part. It was a one-man job, and there was no other way to accomplish what we had set out to do.

It was not until Mr. Gray had outlined the mechanical part of the index plan that the idea as a whole became clarified in my mind. There had been discussions about this phase of it at our first meetings. His first suggestion had been to mimeograph the temporary sheets, and send these about. Someone had suggested to me that we use

gummed paper and send these out for each office to assemble under their subject heads as they came in.

These ideas left me quite in the dark as to how I was going to proceed. Then, when Mr. Gray outlined his plan for copying each day's indexing in complete form for the composing room, the type to be assembled by the printers daily, each month's indexing going into that of the preceding month's and closing with each quarter, I saw his idea clearly. It was my part to carry it out.

In this respect, as well as in other ways, he has been my court of last resort. The demands upon me were so heavy, there were times that my mind refused to function, and the whole scheme of the index seemed just a tangle, our efforts to establish it, futile. He never failed to untangle the snarl into which I had dragged the index, and to set me on the right track with new courage and renewed interest.

Another to whom I owe much for his interest and aid in giving valuable suggestions in the matter of indexing is Bert Maxham, telegraph editor of the *Telegram*. To him I went when Mr. Gray was out of the office, and he was never too busy to tell me what I wished to know.

We are always grateful to our friends for letting us know what they really think of us. A managing editor once said to me, "If I had a mule I would name it Stella." Then he added, "If I had two mules I would name them both Stella."

You may think that it was that quality of stubborn endurance that brought me through these deep waters. But in my heart I know that it was something else. It is always possible to work out a good ideal.

THE year's activity in the Burton Historical Collection is briefly summarized in the 60th Annual Report (1924-25) of the Detroit Library Commission as follows:

"This year has been marked by an increasing definiteness of aim in the administration of the Collection. Contributing causes for this were: the natural growth of the work along all lines; the transfer of many volumes from the Main Library, requiring frequent decisions as to respective scope; a clearer understanding of resources and activities of other historical agencies in Michigan as a result of the conference of February thirteenth.

"To continue the development of a good working library of the more unusual books on American history, especially as it

William Henry

is related to the old Northwest, and with particular attention to the Revolutionary, Constitutional, and War of 1812 periods; to strengthen the section on American genealogy, including vital records of countries from which the immigrants forming the chief race elements in the United States came; to secure everything obtainable that is essential to the history of the old Northwest, with special reference to Detroit and Michigan; to conserve early American imprints—these would seem to be the chief objectives toward which the library activities of the Collection must be directed.

"Donors of this year number 195, some of the material received here being exceedingly valuable. Mr. William L. Jenks' gift of the papers acquired while preparing his biography of Augustus Brevoort Woodward is perhaps the outstanding contribution to Michigan history. The documents received from the United States Engineer's office are a record of army service in times of peace, while the Harper Hospital records, 1866-1870, presented by the Hospital board, tell a pathetic story of the aftermath of war. The quaint little trunkful of Solomon Sibley papers from Miss Sarah W. Hendrie, add to the concept of one of the most interesting personalities of early Detroit. The Mount Vernon Society of Detroit, now reorganized as the Historical Memorials Society, have placed all the records of their earlier organization in the Collection. These are amazingly rich in George Washington material. Mr. William Stocking is arranging his papers and bringing them here, a few at a time, grouped in proper relationship. Dr. H. E. Safford and his mother presented a group of rather early American imprints of educational value. Mr. A. H. Finn continues to add memorabilia of local church and masonic interest. The Employers' Association of Detroit have turned over their series of scrapbooks, which give an interesting and totally different view of Detroit happenings from those of Mr. Burton. Still another aspect is presented by those of Mr. Orla B. Taylor which he supplemented by a dozen framed pictures of much historic value. Other noteworthy additions to the print

collection came from the estates of Messrs. Fred C. Harvey, James D. May and William L. Barclay, the last containing a rare reproduction of Whistler's painting of the *Walk-in-the-Water*."

Dr. M. M. Quaife, editor of the Collection, reports:

"The task devolved upon me by the Librarian and the Board of Trustees, I understand to be the promotion, by personal contact and through the medium of the printed page, of an interest in, and the investigation of the history of Detroit and its tributary region. Necessarily, the first few months of my stay here were devoted to a study of the existing resources and pending projects for work of the Burton Collection. As opportunity presented also, personal contacts were made with teachers of history of Detroit and vicinity and with other persons who for any reason are interested in the study of the history of this region. In this general connection may be noted attendance upon the monthly meetings of the association of college history teachers of Detroit and vicinity (including the giving of one of the monthly addresses), and on the annual meeting of the American Historical Association at Richmond and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Detroit. The latter gathering came to Detroit for the first time in its history, and the Library, the City College, and several of the patriotic organizations of the city cooperated to entertain it. In this connection mention may properly be made of the able work of Miss Krum in enlisting and coordinating the aid of the several organizations concerned.

"In the field of research and publication, the Burton Historical Leaflet, publication of which was begun by the Burton Collection a few years ago, has been continued. As the consequence of the preliminary study of the Burton Collection, it was determined, with the approval of Mr. Burton, the consulting librarian, and of Mrs. Woltz, the archivist, to initiate a series of volumes dealing with the source materials of Detroit's history, and that the first of these volumes should be devoted to publishing the more important of the John Askin

Papers, now in the manuscript department of the Library. Mr. Askin came to the Northwest during the Pontiac War of 1763 and died here in 1815. He was a man of varied interests and activities and his papers illustrate almost every aspect of life and interest in the Northwest during this long period, with ramifications extending at times to other sections of the country and to Canada and Europe as well. It is such records as this which constitute the raw material of the historian's workshop. The editorial work is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances permit, and it is hoped that the initial volume may be given to the printer in the course of a few months."

DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Fourth annual report, year ending January 14, 1926.

Membership, January 8, 1925	168
New members received	8
Total	176
Withdrawals	
By resignation	4
By death	5
	9
Net membership, January 14, 1926.....	167
Necrology.	

Charles Louis Palms, March 1
Miss Adaline M. Grelling, May 1
Mrs. Frank L. Vance, July 23
William Van Moore, October 27
Dr. Frank E. Pilcher, December 28

Those who have passed into the larger life are too well known to need comment here. All took a genuine interest in public affairs, gave freely of time, strength, and ability, and will be sorely missed. Mrs. Vance, although a Michigan woman, was less well known in Detroit than in Milwaukee

where her married life was spent. She rendered the last of her numerous public services through this society, acting as chairman for the dinner given to the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on April 30th.

The activities of the latter part of the winter and of the spring are noted in the folder which has been mailed to every member of the society. Following the highly interesting, instructive and entertaining address of our first vice president, Mr. Weadock, at last year's annual meeting, on "A Detroit Lawyer in the English and Irish Courts," lectures were given by Professor Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan on "Mapping the Great Lakes," and by Mr. Charles E. Boyd of the Detroit Board of Commerce on "Chicago's Diversion of Lake Michigan Water." The annual social meeting, held in the beautiful rooms of First Congregational Church House through the gracious hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Atkins, was most enjoyable and afforded a glimpse of the lighter side of history as Dr. Alvin E. Magary read from a selected group of "best sellers" written about the middle of the 19th century.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Detroit, April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, placed heavy responsibilities of hospitality upon the Detroit Historical Society as the local organization specially devoted to historical work. These it was able to meet because of the loyal support of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of 1812, Society of Mayflower Descendants of Michigan, Daughters of the American Revolution, Michigan Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution. Members of these societies attended the dinner given at the Statler to the visitors, their flags were loaned to decorate the dining room and in every way they contributed toward making the occasion a success.

In May the firm of A. Harvey's Sons celebrated its seventieth anniversary by placing a tablet on their building at First and Woodbridge streets marking the southwest corner of the United States Military Reserve which was donated to the city

of Detroit in 1826. They invited and received the cooperation of this society in conducting the ceremony of unveiling, Vice president Weadock acting as chairman and Mr. Catlin delivering an address. Mayor Smith received the tablet for the city and the Police Department band furnished music.

Following the rather strenuous activities of the spring months the society has been hibernating so far as public functions are concerned, but its individual members have been decidedly active along various historical lines. Far from being merely academic, the interest in Detroit history reaches business men, especially those who have recently come to Detroit, and the city is being written up and described as never before. School work in Detroit history will soon be on a firmer basis than formerly because of the publication of a text-book for which one of our members is largely responsible.

As last year thanks are due the Publicity Division of the Detroit Public Library and the daily newspapers for cooperation in giving notice of meetings, and to members of the society for securing valuable material for the Burton Historical Collection. [Some of the more important accessions were on exhibition in the rooms of the Collection following the annual meeting at which the foregoing report was read.]

GRACIE BRAINERD KRUM,
Secretary.

Report **R** EPORT of L. A. Chase, Corresponding Secretary of the Marquette County Historical Society for the year ending January 12, 1926:

During the past year there has been nothing unusual in the activities of the Corresponding-secretary to report. His principal effort has been directed toward the enlargement of the library of the society. This is the prerequisite to any scholarly and trustworthy history of the Lake Superior country and its principal industries. Any such history to be of value must be

based upon documents of undoubted authenticity and the collection of such documents must be the first care of this society. It is improbable that as complete a record or collection of records relating to this region will be found anywhere else, when we have accomplished all that we hope to accomplish in this direction. The lack of such materials is undoubtedly the chief reason for the large amount of misinformation regarding this section, its industries and peoples, that has hitherto found place in print. Nor can any writers outside the district as correctly evaluate what has been written about it as persons long resident therein and familiar with conditions here. It is because there has not yet appeared anywhere, so far as is known, any correct and authentic account of the production of iron ore in the Upper Peninsula, of timber, of copper, and other subsidiary products, and of the life, the people, the institutions of the region, that we are impelled to go forward with this essential basic preparatory work of collection.

As incidental to his work, it falls to the Corresponding-secretary to write many letters in quest of data and information, to answer letters of inquiry, to correct misapprehensions on the part of outsiders, to arrange programs for meetings of the society, and to utilize the library of the society in the preparation of brief historical sketches for the press.

The Corresponding-secretary was in position to represent this society at the Conference of Historical Societies held at Ann Arbor in connection with the recent annual meeting of the American Historical Association, where the supreme importance of such work as we have here undertaken was clearly emphasized. He also was present at the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society at Lansing, last May. He greatly regrets his inability to be present at the annual meeting of the Marquette County Historical Society on January 12.

CONTENTS OF THE J. M. LONGYEAR COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE MARQUETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY JANUARY 8, 1925. PREPARED BY MISS OLIVE PENDILL, CURATOR:

BOOKS

- American mining code. H. N. Copp. Washington, 1908.
- Annual review of the iron mining and other industries of the upper peninsula for the year ending December, 1880. A. P. Swineford. Marquette, Mich., 1881.
- Beard's directory and history of Marquette County (Mich.). Detroit, 1873.
- The Bible. New York, Am. Bible Society, 1847.
- A brief history of Les Cheneux islands. F. R. Grover, Evanston, Ill., 1911.
- Circular from the general land office showing the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands under the homestead, desert land, and other laws. Washington, 1899.
- Copper, copper mines, copper statistics. D. Houston & co., New York, 1906.
- Early western travels, 1748-1846. 32v. Ruben G. Thwaites, ed. 1906.
- English reader. Lindley Murray. Utica, N. Y., 1821.
- General tax law, 1893, '96, '97, '99. Mich. Auditor General, Lansing, 1900.
- A history of the city of Lansing from the foundation thereof down to the present time. M. Dash (J. M. Longyear). Lansing, 1870.
- History of the diocese of Sault Ste Marie and Marquette. 2v. A. I. Rezek. Houghton, Mich., 1906-07.
- History of Michigan organizations at Chicamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, 1863. Charles E. Belknap. Lansing, 1899. (c1897).
- Lake Superior and other poems. W. J. Massingham. Duluth, c1904. 2 copies.
- Lake Superior Mining Institute proceedings. 1902, '09-'11, '14. Ishpeming, Mich.
- Life, history and travels of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh. (George Copway). Albany, N. Y., 1847.
- Manitoulin; or five years of church work among the Ojibway Indians. H. N. B. London, 1895.
- Michigan Engineer. Proceedings of the Michigan Engineering Society, 1908. Grand Rapids, 1908.
- Michigan fur trade. Ida A. Johnson. Mich. Historical Commission, Lansing, 1919.

- Michigan weeds. Mich. Agricultural college bulletin 267. E. Lansing, 1911.
- Mine accident prevention at Lake Superior mines. U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1913.
- Mines and mineral statistics. Michigan Commissioner of mineral statistics, 1901-02. Marquette, Mich., 1902?
- Moody's analysis of investments. V. 9, pt. 2. John Moody, New York, 1919.
- My new home in northern Michigan. C. W. Jay. Trenton, N. J., 1874.
- Public acts passed by the legislature of 1919. Michigan State dept. Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1919.
- Recollections of a forest life. George Copway. London, 1850?
- Report of the city of Marquette, Mich., 1920 (2 cop.)-21. Marquette, 1921-22.
- Report of the geology of the Lake Superior land district. Pt. 1. Foster and Whitney. Washington, 1850.
- Report of Michigan Forestry Commission. 1903-04. Lansing, 1905.
- The Saint Marys Falls canal; exercises at the semi-centennial celebration at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, Aug. 2 and 3, 1905. Charles Moore, ed. and comp. Detroit, 1906.
- Souvenir of the copper country of Michigan. B. E. Taylor, Houghton, c1903.
- Spiritual songs for social worship. Thomas Hastings comp. Utica, N. Y., 1836.
- Stone industry in 1898. W. C. Day. Reprint from the 20th annual report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1898-99. Washington, 1899.
- Upper Peninsula lodge directory, 1891?
- Work of the Red Cross during the war, July 1, 1917-Feb. 28, 1919. Wash., 1919.
- Year book, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1918. Washington, 1919.

PAMPHLETS

- Address at dedication of Marquette County court house, Marquette, Sept. 17, 1904. J. W. Stone.
- Address delivered in U. S. Senate on November 16, 1921, relative to Michigan senatorial election. S. P. Spencer.
- Address delivered in U. S. Senate on November 21, 1921, relative to Michigan senatorial election. T. E. Watson.
- * Address on "Reconstruction" delivered in Congress April 30, 1864. J. W. Longyear of Lansing, Mich.
- Amercian Red Cross, Christmas roll call plan book for chapters, 1918.
- American Red Cross, Fair exhibit manual.

* Insert after "Reconstruction" "of the union".

- American Red Cross, Greatest mother in the world.
American Red Cross, Junior Red Cross.
American Red Cross, Marquette chapter. War fund.
American Red Cross, Organization.
Beautiful homes. Consolidated Fuel and Lumber Co., Ishpeming, etc.
Bulletin of Lake Shore Engine Works, Marquette, Mich.
Bulletin of E. J. Longyear co., Minneapolis, etc., Nos. 4-162c.
Complete average cargo analysis of Lake Superior ore for the season 1919. Lake Superior Iron Ore association.
Diamond core drills. E. J. Longyear co.
Fires in Lake Superior iron mines. U. S. Department of Interior, 1913.
Goodyear Dental Vulcanite co., et al. vs. George Willis. U. S. Circuit Court. Decision for plaintiff rendered at Detroit, Nov. 7, 1874.
Grand island forest and game preserve, Lake Superior. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co. 2 copies.
History of Marquette ore docks. D. H. Merritt. Reprint from L. S. Mining institute proceedings for 1917.
History of Munising railway. Munising railway co. Cleveland, 1896.
History of solar compass surveying instruments. J. B. Davis. Cleveland, 1900?
Holyoke Mining co. report for 1865.
How White lake was named. K. G. Smith. Grand Rapids, 1922?
In memorial, Peter White. James Russell. 1909? Excerpts.
Kitch-iti-ki-pi. M. E. Holman, Manistique, Mich., 1922.
Marquette, Michigan, and surroundings. Illus. Citizens of Marquette, 1891.
Marquette (Mich.) high school alumni. 187-1903.
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railway local freight tariff. 1881.
Munising history and description. n.p. n.d.
Picturesque head of the lakes region. J. S. Griffin. Illus. W. Superior, Wis., n.d.
Price list of engineering, mining and surveying instruments. Young & Sons, Philadelphia, 1911.
Report of Special Committee on Upper Peninsula Prison of Michigan legislature.
Some central Idaho gold districts. S. P. Jellum, Spokane, 1909.
Souvenir of Ishpeming and Negaunee. Illus. G. A. Newett, Milwaukee.
Telephone directory, Marquette Co., Mich. Mich. Telephone co., 1919-22.
Tour of Marshall Foch in America. Pennsylvania railroad, 1921.
Upper Peninsula hospital for the insane, Newberry, Mich. Illus. Charlton & Kuenzli.
U. S. mining laws. U. S. general land office, 1907.
William Austin Burt, inventor of the typewriter. Horace Eldon Burt. Chicago, May, 1920.

MANUSCRIPTS

- Address of Samuel P. Ely delivered at Marquette, Mich., July 4, 1876.
Address of John H. Jacobs of Marquette, Mich., before the American Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Chicago, Oct. 24, 1911.
Ancestry of William Austin Burt. Austin Burt.
Autobiography of William Austin Burt.
Autobiography of John Henry Jacobs of Marquette, Mich.
Autographs of residents of Marquette County.
Biography of William Austin Burt.
 Samuel L. Barney.
 George P. Cummings.
 Amos Rogers Harlow.
 Leander Palmer.
 Nelson Stone.
 George Wagner.
 Benjamin W. Wright.
Certificate of John Munro Longyear to Honorary Membership in Mich. Pioneer and Historical society.
Corporate history of Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry., with diagram. A. E. Delf.
Correspondence of Marquette Chapter, American Red Cross. 1917-19.
Correspondence relating to location of Mahon's Mills, Marquette Co., Mich.
Correspondence relative to securing the Trentanove statue of Father Marquette for Marquette, Mich.
Declaration of Independence. Framed.
Educational exhibit of Marquette city schools prepared for Columbian exposition. 2 v. 1892?
History of First Presbyterian Church, Marquette, Mich. B. W. Wright.
History of Roman Catholic mission at Baraga, Mich. Frederick Baraga.
History of Upper Peninsula place names. B. W. Wright, comp.
Indians of Michigan. F. N. Turner.
Jack. The story of a dog. Mrs. May Stone McCormick.
Letter from Sidney Adams to his sister. Marquette, Mich., 1851.
 John Burt to William Burt. Marquette, Mich., Aug. 30, 1851; May 30, 1853; August, 1855.
 J. H. Cannon to William Burt dated July 25, 1890; Jan. 23, 1895.
 Philo M. Everett to brother relating his discoveries in Marquette County, Mich., dated November 10, 1845.
 Charles J. Johnson to J. M. Longyear giving account of historical meeting in Menominee Aug. 6-7, 1919. Dated Marquette, Mich., August 12, 1919.

- R. S. Mellen to William Burt dated January 20, 1870.
 J. H. Mullet to son Harris relating to the Burt topographer, dated July 15, 1890.
 Richard Olney, U. S. Secretary of State, and Don M. Dickinson introducing John Munro Longyear.
 C. L. Sheldon to Detroit Free Press relative to discovery of iron ore. Bay City, Mich., 1915.
 Peter White to August P. Johnson regarding the origin of the name "Negaunee". Marquette, Mich., 1906. (February 10).
 License bond for tug Joe G. Dudley signed by Hiram Burt, Collector. Marquette postoffice records from 1884-1890. Bound with Andes Insurance Company policies, Marquette, Mich.
 Negaunee's second official seal.
 Obituary of James Harvey Stone, Marquette, Mich.
 Officials of Marquette, Mich., from 1871-1885.
 Projecting and promoting the progress of local historical research and record. Charles J. Johnson. Read at historical meeting at Menominee, August 6-7, 1919.
 Recollections. Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee, Mich.
 Reminiscences. Mrs. Samuel L. Barney, Marquette, Mich.
 Reminiscences of the Upper Peninsula. F. N. Turner, Lansing, Mich.
 Reminiscences, 1857-1917. Benjamin W. Wright, Marquette, Mich.
 Reports of Marquette chapter, American Red Cross.
 Report of Charles E. Wright. Mich. Commissioner of mineral statistics. An excerpt.
 Resolution of thanks passed by Michigan Legislature upon receipt of a copy of map of "Great railway connections between Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico," from Charles T. Harvey who proposed and drew it. 1905.
 Roster of Samuel M. Wheeler Post, United Spanish War Veterans, Marquette, Mich., 1922.
 Sketch of life in Marquette, Mich., in 1853.
 The story of ———— village or township. Anon. (Questionnaire.)

MAPS AND CHARTS

- Chart showing the mean temperature at Marquette, Mich., from 1871-1921. U. S. Weather bureau, Marquette.
 Chart showing products from wood at Pioneer furnace, Marquette, Mich. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co., 1921?
 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. system. Rand, McNally & co., 1879.
 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. system and its connections. 1886.

- Corrected map of country along proposed railway between Michigan and Wisconsin. Cram, 1840.
- Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette lands in Upper Peninsula. Edward Molitor, 1880?
- Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. at Marquette. 1893.
- Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic lands in Marquette and Houghton Counties, 1882?
- Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic lands owned and for sale in Houghton and Baraga Counties. 1882?
- Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic tracks and yards at Marquette, 1893.
- Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic track from Walnut St. to S. Marquette. 1883?
- Geological map of Indiana. S. L. Gorby, State Geologist.
- Geological map of Upper Peninsula of Michigan showing township lines. W. A. Burt, 1845.
- Geological map of United States. Maclure, 1800.
- Great railway connections between the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico. C. T. Harvey, 1856? Photo.
- Gwinn, Mich. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co. Blueprint.
- Lake Street, Marquette, Mich., showing Northwestern hotel. 1880?
- Lloyd's official map of Chicamauga battlefield. Chattanooga, 1895.
- Lloyd's official map of Virginia. 1862.
- Manistique, Mich., showing owners of title to certain lands. Wm. S. Crowe.
- Map of Iron Hills, Marquette County, Mich. William Ives, 1844. Photo.
- Map of Iron Mountain Ry., Marquette Co., Mich., with descr. by C. T. Harvey, receiver, 1855.
- Map of Lac Tracy ou Superior, 1670-71. Paris, France, 1672. Photo.
- Map of land north of 5th correction line from Pine river to Montreal river. Photo.
- Map of Michigan Territory as included in 1805, 1816, 1834. Photo.
- Map of northwest part of U. S., known as "Jefferson's map". Photo.
- Map of Paris, France. American Red Cross. 1917?
- Map of U. S. east of the Mississippi river in 1650. Photo.
- Map of U. S. east of the Mississippi river in 1763. Photo.
- Map of U. S. east of the Mississippi river in 1774. Photo.
- Map showing relative positions of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. Mitchell, 1755. Photo.
- Map showing area surveyed by Jackson, and Foster and Whitney, 1847-49. Photo.
- Map showing Worcester, now Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich., 1850. Photo.

Map showing railways and lands controlled by Marquette & South Eastern; Munising; and Lake Superior and Ishpeming railways. Buffalo.

Map of Marquette and Alger Counties showing Marquette & South Eastern and Lake Superior & Ishpeming railways. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co. Blueprint.

Map of part of Marquette Co. with plan of village of Marquette. 1867? Blueprint.

Map of Marquette lands of Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. 189?

Map of Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Ry. from Ishpeming to Marquette. Crayon.

Map of Marquette range showing mines. J. F. Hanst. 1914.

Map of Marquette, Mich. Charles Cummings. 1914.

Map of Marquette & Western and Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Ry. yards at Negaunee. 189?

Map of Marquette & Western Ry. showing branches. 1893?

Map of Marquette & Western Ry. thro T 51 N, R 41 & 42 W. 1893?

Map of Marquette & Western Ry. ore dock; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Ry. lumber dock; and Cleveland ore dock, Marquette, Mich. 1893?

Map of Marquette & Western Ry. proposed line from Marquette to the mines. A profile. 18 ?

Map of Marquette & Western Ry. proposed dock and Cleveland dock, Marquette, Mich. 18 ?

Map of Michigan. Rand, McNally & co. c1909.

Military map of Civil War. C. O. Perrine. c1862.

Munising Bay and adjoining lands with owners. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co. Blueprint.

Northern Pacific Ry. survey from White River to Montreal River by John B. Fisher, 188 ?

Northwestern states showing railroads. Rufus Blanchard, 1875.

Official railroad map of Michigan. State Commissioner of Railroads, Sept. 1, 1899.

Plan of route of Marquette & Western Ry. from Marquette to the mines. 1886?

Profile of Marquette & Western Ry. from Marquette to Negaunee. 1886?

Proposed extension of Marquette & Western Ry. to Humboldt and Champion. 188?

Red Arrow Division map showing engagements in Great war. 1918?

Route of Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. from L'Anse to Houghton. May 30, 1882.

St. Ignace, Mich., showing private claims. 1880?

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., showing private claims. 1880?

- Sectional map of iron, silver lead, and gold region, L. S., Mich. J. A. Banfield, 1864.
- Sectional map of route of Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Ry. from Sault Ste Marie to Marquette. 1880?
- South Marquette yard showing Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette and Marquette & Western Ry. tracks. 188?
- South Marquette showing situation of Edwards property. 1881?
- Survey of route of Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Ry. adopted in 1880, with signatures of officials. 1880.
- Topographical map of California and Nevada. 1922.
- Colorado and New Mexico. 1921.
- Illinois. 1922.
- Indiana. Jan., 1917.
- Kansas. 1922.
- Michigan. 1919, 1922.
- Missouri. 1922.
- Nebraska. 1920.
- Texas and Oklahoma.
- Utah and Arizona. 1921.
- Township 51 N, Range 41 & 42 W, Michigan. J. E. Tobin, February 21, 1873.
- Tracks of Lake Superior & Ishpeming and Marquette & South Eastern Ry. at Marquette, Mich., February 16, 1920.
- Upper Peninsula of Michigan with owners of various tracts of land. 1896?
- United States and Canada. Nat'l Ry. Pub'n co., c1880.
- United States and Canada. Rand, McNally & co., c1887.

PERIODICALS

- Agora. Marquette, Mich., high school annual. 1906.
- American historical review. October, 1920.
- American Red Cross bulletin. 1917-1919.
- Bulletin of American Railway Engineering association. July, 1921.
- Country Gentleman. Feb. 28, March 13, 27, April 10, 1920.
- Munsey's magazine. May, 1906.
- The Gateway. Detroit, June, 1905.

NEWSPAPERS

- Daily Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich. July 8, 15, (Pere Marquette ed.) 16, 1897; April 27, 1903; October 9, 1911; November 17, 19-20, 1917.
- Gogebic Iron Spirit, Bessemer, Mich. February 4, 1893.

- Iron Ore, Ishpeming, Mich. Lake Superior Iron company's Semi-Centennial edition, June 24, 1903.
- Lake Superior Journal, Marquette, Mich. July 18, Aug. 1, 1861; May 17, 1862.
- Lake Superior Journal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. June 24, 1854.
- Lake Superior Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich. July 27, 1867.
- Lake Superior News and Journal, Marquette, Mich. Dec. 19, 1862; Apr. 24, 1863.
- Le Canadien, Saint-Paul et Minneapolis, Minn. 22, 29 Juillet, 5 Aout, 1897.
- Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich. Aug. 27, 1870; Feb. 14, 1874; Jan. 4, 1879; Jan. 1, 1886.
- New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register. July 24, 1897.
- New York Times. March 5, 1861.
- Pontanezen Duckboard, Camp Pontanezen, Brest, France. March 22, 1919.
- The Spike, Somewhere in France. December 25, 1917.
- Stars and Stripes. (Overseas) Pictorial supplement. June 13, 1919.
- Various clippings.

MUSEUM

- Albion college centennial medal of American Methodism, 1766-1866.
- 5 Bay furnace bonds for 1.000. Unsigned.

Buildings:

- Charlton, Gilbert & Kuenzli, Architects, booklet of Upper Peninsula buildings designed by them.
- Art work of Lake Superior region, Oshkosh, Art Photogravure co., 1899. Bank, fire hall, high school, Gwinn. City hall, library; 1st court house and jail, 2nd court house; coast guard station, light house, post office; Northern state normal school, prison; 87 commercial, 15 residential buildings, Marquette. Concentration plant (1890?), Negaunee. Henry Canon residence, Washington, Mich. Lewis Cass birthplace.

Churches and their work:

- 2nd Baptist church with interior; First M. E. church (1857, later French Roman Catholic); plate only; 2nd M. E. church; St. Joseph's Convent with group of student-boarders; 8 groups parochial school students; 1st St. Paul's P. E. church (1857, later German Lutheran church); 2nd St. Paul's church with interior; St. Paul's first vested choir; 1st St. Peter's R. C. chapel, rectory and school combined; 2nd St. Peter's, a cathedral, with interior; 3rd St. Peter's cathedral; Presbyterian Session House; First Presbyterian church, with interior; Marquette. Roman Catholic Mission, Bayfield, Wis.

Collections, Civil War:

2 Cavalry swords, infantry carbine, officer's blouse, officer's sword, rifle, housewife. Photos: Fredericksburg, 1863; 50th N. Y. V. winter quarters, Petersburg, 2 views, the 3 framed; 6 other war scenes. 2 groups veterans, Albert Jackson Post and Charles Towne Post. 46 Grand Army of the Republic badges.

Collection currency:

- Bay State mining co., Eagle River, Mich., 1.00, n.d.
- 3 Bay furnace, July 1, 1872, 5.00.
- Collins Iron works, Marquette, Mich., 1873, 5.00.
- 3 Confederate States, n.d., 5.00, 10.00, 100.00.
- 2 Canadian, .25.
- 2 Michigan Iron co., Clarksburgh, Mich., 1874-75, 1.00.
- Munising Iron co., Marquette, Mich., 1873, 5.00.
- United States, .25.

Collection posters:

Chippewa county pageant, 1920; Marquette County Historical Society's poster, 1920; Teal Lake pageant, 1920; World War, American, 76, French, 33.

Collection war time buttons:

Liberty loan, 1st, 5th; Red Cross, membership, 4, service, 2.
Dead River and its industrial plants; Dead River mill; Schneider and Brown saw mill; Marquette Valley (Bertrand's) flour mill; Lake Superior Powder mill (later DuPont's); Marquette City electric plant; McClure electric plant (Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co.); Bertrand's saw mill (Forestville).

Forges, etc., photos:

Bloomery fire; Forges: Jackson, site only (1920?); Marquette Iron Co. (1853); Furnaces: Bancroft, Carp River, Clarksburgh, Cliffs, Collinsville, Deer Lake, Excelsior, Grace, Marquette & Pacific rolling mill, Morgan, Northern, Pioneer (Negaunee), Pioneer (Marquette), in Marquette county; Munising, Alger Co.; Jackson and Pioneer (Gladstone) in Delta Co.; Schoolcraft, n.p.
Group of miners ready to go underground; 10 groups not known.

Hotels:

Clifton house, Janzen hotel, Marquette hotel, Marquette house, New Clifton house, Tremont house, Summit house, Superior hotel, in Marquette; Gwinn hotel, Gwinn.

Indian:

Adams medal die, face only; photos: Adams medal, face and reverse; Toboggan used by Indians; canoe used by Gov. Cass, 1826; Council at Fond du Lac, 1826, group; Council lodge, 1826 and 1885?; cemetery, n.p.; discovery dance; Going Cloud; group of

Chippewas; Mrs. John Johnson; Kaw-baw-gam; mother and child; San-se-wick; woman; widow; wigwams.

U. P. lakes:

Cleveland (drained), Gogebic, Angeline (drained), North (drained), Sunday.

Lake boats:

Freight: sail and steam, 15; passenger, 11; few are known.

Logging photos:

Logging scenes in four (4) Michigan camps: E. B. Curtis & co., Midland county, Mich., 16; Robert Dollar, Dollarville, 1; J. H. Gillett, 1, Schneider and Brown, 37, in Marquette county.

Medals:

Napoleon for service, 1792-1815; Red Cross for service.

Mining photos:

Mining scenes include: Anvil (1905), Athens, Aurora (1886), Barnes-Hecker, Blaney (1886), Chapin (1886), Cleveland, Cleveland-Lake (1920), Cliffs (1899), East Norrie (1886), East Vulcan (1886), Francis (1919), Gwinn (1915), Holmes, Holyoke (1864), Imperial (1910), Indiana (1886), Jackson, Lake Angeline, Lake Superior, Ludington (1886), Maas, Michigamme, Negaunee, New York, Norrie (1886), Norway (1886), Pabst (1905), Puritan (1905), Republic, Salisbury (1898), Stephenson Valley, Vulcan (1886), Wakefield (1886). 68.

Outdoor life, photos:

Beaver dams and house, 4; camps, typical, 17; clubhouses, 6; deer in stockade at Grand Island, 2; picnic groups, 7; Shiras flashlights, 13; sports: boating, coasting, dog racing, fishing—string of black bass from 12 Mile Lake, Alger Co.; tobogganing with dogs; skiing (tournament); snowshoing. Whole number 60.

Pageant:

Teal Lake pageant, Negaunee, 1920. 68.

Portraits, photos, except mentioned:

John Quincy Adams' (silhouette), Louis Agassiz, Thomas Benton Brooks, John Burt, William Burt and Mrs. Burt, John C. Calhoun (silhouette), Henry Canon and Mrs. Canon, Lewis Cass; Samuel de Champlain; George Rogers Clark, John Wells Foster, Benjamin Harrison, William Henry Harrison, Patrick Henry, Douglass Houghton, Bela Hubbard, Charles Thomas Jackson, John Jay, Isaac Jogues, S. J., William Williams Mather, Stephen T. Mason, General Montcalm, David Dale Owen, Carl Rominger, General St. Clair, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Robert Stuart, John Tyler (silhouette), James Wright Whitney with group, Charles Whittlesey. *Local names:* Mrs. Sidney Adams, Miss Sophronia

E. Adams, C. B. Brubaker and sister, B. F. Childs and Mrs. Childs, Andrew G. Clark, Mrs. Ellen J. (Harlow) Clark, Burt Cole, Isaac Cole family, John J. Conolly, George P. Cummings and Mrs. Cummings, Minnie, Jessie and Lottie Donkersley, Faz-ton Eddy and Mrs. Eddy, Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, Philo M. Everett, Daniel Goodwin, Claudius B. Grant, George W. Hager, James Hall, Amos Rogers Harlow and Mrs. Harlow, Edward C. Hungerford, John P. Kern, John Munro Longyear, Anna (Deagan) McCombs, Elizabeth McCombs, Augusta McCrea, John McGregor, Thomas Meads, Daniel H. Merritt, 2nd, Timothy Nester, Harry Stafford, Henry H. Stafford, Rev. C. D. Stevens, J. H. Stone, Nelson Stone, John W. Stone, W. H. Volk and Mrs. Volk, Abraham Williams, William D. Williams and family, Marquette county war relief association's board of control (1920), Edward M. Watson, J. W. Watson, Peter White.

Railroad photos:

Docks, engines, groups of employees, trestles, 39.

Scenes along the route of Milwaukee, Southshore & Western in Michigan, 37.

Photos:

Scenes along south shore of Lake Superior, 94.

Scenes at Mackinac Island, 38.

Scenes at Sault Ste. Marie, 19.

Scenes along north shore of Lake Superior: Beaver Bay harbor; Boundary cave, Pigeon River; Fort William dock, Hermit Island; Manitou's Mirror, Devil's Track; Middle gorge, Temperance River.

Schools:

Ely, with 6 groups; Fisher, with 3 groups; Hampton, with 3 groups; high school, with graduates, 1890, 1894 and 4 groups; Third St., with 3 groups.

Seals:

East India co., Hudson Bay co., Michigan Territory, 2, Michigan State, 2.

Copper country:

Souvenir in photograveure of Calumet, Red Jacket, Laurium, Houghton, Hancock, Lake Linden, etc. W. E. Steckbauer, pub. 1900.

Spanish war:

Carbine, rifle, service stripes—Spanish war and Cuban occupation. Souvenirs: "dum-dum" cartridges, "poison bullets," Spanish playing cards.

Statues photos:

Jacques Marquette, S. J., Marquette and St. Ignace.

3 Soldier's brass blouse buttons, German?

Strap iron rail; Surveyor's compass, and transit; button hook 100 years old.

Timbers from first stable in Marquette, joined without nails.

Towns photos:

Bayfield, Wis., Bessemer (1885), Cleveland, O., Copper Harbor (1847), Eagle Harbor, Fond du Lac, Minn. (1826?), Forestville (1875?), Gogebic, Gwinn, Hancock, Houghton, Hurley, Wis. (1885?), Ironwood (1886), Ishpeming, Mackinaw Island, Marquette (1849-), Morgan (1864), St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie (1820-). 110. 3 birdseye views of Marquette, 1871, 1881, 1890?, 2 framed.

World war veterans' calendar containing all in the employ of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron co. with saw service: memorial "Honor Roll", Marquette.

Wrecks:

Wrecks near Marquette: Florida (1886), Kent (1887), Plymouth (1887), Sumatra (1882?), David Wallace, schooner, and Robert Wallace, steamer (1887), Tecumseh (1898?). 2 names unknown.

Loans:

African porcupine quill.

Apache Indian bows and arrows, basket, olla, stone hatchet, flint arrow head, war club. Arizona gourd.

Collection of Coins: Belgian, Chinese, English, French, Mexican, Norwegian, Swedish. 25.

Collection of Rock: From Marquette Co., Houghton Co., Cornwall, and Arizona, consists of copper, iron and tin chiefly.

Hawaiian leis of paper.

Hindu brass vase, elephant design.

Lake Angeline, Ishpeming (1870?), an oil painting.

Peruvian coca bag.

Peruvian doll purse of crocheted wool.

Peruvian Gharde (small wood bowl commonly used).

Peruvian Gharde market—picture on postal card.

Peruvian olla.

Peruvian wool dyed orange color with native vegetable dyes.

Peruvian shepherds' knit wool wristlets.

Peruvian scenes.

Photographs in J. M. Longyear collection, 1,038.

Duplicates, 534.

Photographic plates, 297.

Lantern slides, 30.

A NUMBER of important additions have recently been made to the library of the Marquette County Historical Society.

One of these is the 1924 issue of the "Keweenawan"—the Annual of the senior class of the Michigan College of Mines, which contains an excellent account of the history of the Michigan copper country and industry; about the best brief account to be found anywhere.

Another important copper publication is Irving's *The Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior*, published by the Government Printing-office, Washington, in 1883. This is a large volume put out by the United States Geological Survey back in the days when Clarence King was its Director.

Another important volume is *The First One Hundred Years of American Geology*, by George P. Merrill, Head Curator of Geology of the United States National Museum. It was published by the Yale University Press in 1924. It contains a very valuable synopsis of the various geological surveys carried on in times past in the Upper Peninsula with a brief biographical account of the directors of the surveys.

The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, by Timothy Flint, published at Cincinnati in 1833, has also been acquired. It contains a very clear account of conditions in the Northwest nearly a century ago by a man who was intimately acquainted with the country and has been frequently quoted by later historical writers.

Another Innes' *History of the Canadian Pacific Railway*, published in London and Toronto in 1923, which gives interesting information regarding the connection between the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Soo Line Railways, for many years closely affiliated with the great Canadian road. The through line of the C. P. R. from Montreal to Vancouver was finished in 1885 and the connection at the Soo was installed in 1888, it appears.

SINCE May 1925 *The Burton Historical Collection Leaflet* has published the following articles prepared by Dr. Quaife: "An Indian Captive's Picture of Early Detroit" (reprint from the *Western Christian Advocate* of an original narrative written by Oliver M. Spencer, captured by the Indians in 1792); "Detroit Biographies: John Harvey" (cir. 1800); "When Detroit Invaded Kentucky," (British and Indians under Capt. Henry Bird of Detroit, summer of 1780); "Capital Punishment in Detroit," (1701-1847).

IN DECEMBER Dr. Quaife spent a week at Ottawa going through the collection of Askin papers in the Archives Division there, with a view to selecting for copying such as the Detroit Library might care to print in the projected volume of papers of John Askin.

From Miss Amelia Harris of London, Ontario, he procured a small group of early Detroit papers which possess considerable interest and fit in admirably with the existing collection at the Library. It is learned that Miss Harris is a descendant of William Robertson, who was a prominent Detroit merchant in about the period of 1780-1795, and these papers are fragments only of the much larger collection which Mr. Robertson had in his possession. As to what may have become of the remainder of his private papers no one has knowledge. Since he returned to England and died there, and since his estate was administered there it would seem to be a fair inference that they are still preserved somewhere in England, probably in private possession.

AMONG publications of the University of Michigan it may be helpful to our readers to note especially the following:

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SERIES

- Vol. I. Hinsdale, M. L., *A History of the President's Cabinet.*
Vol. II. Marsh, F. B., *English Rule in Gascony.*

- Vol. III. Quillan, F. V., The Color Line in Ohio.
These three volumes were formerly published as "Historical Studies."
- Vol. IV. Hayden, R., The Senate and Treaties.
- Vol. V. Brown, E. S., William Plumer's Memorandum.
These two volumes were published without serial numbers.
To this set has been added
- Vol. VI. Galpin, W. F., The Grain Supply of England during the Napoleonic Period.
The whole set now forms the *History and Political Science Series*.
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IN *The Michigan Education Journal* for December 1925 Grace B. Wallace writes a timely historical sketch of the origin, sources and distribution of the primary school interest fund in Michigan. Miss Wallace is chief statistician of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

DR. W. B. HINSDALE in his valuable little book, *Primitive Man in Michigan*, says that a bag-full of old clock-wheels is of about the same interest as a miscellaneous collection of Indian relics from unknown sources and uncatalogued. He is right, and might have put the matter stronger. For instance, the bullet that killed Tecumseh if identified and authenticated, would be a priceless relic, while the same bullet in a handfull of others, unidentified, would be a worthless bit of lead.

It was with this in mind that I began a collection some fifteen or twenty years ago, and placed upon every piece collected a key-number which by reference to key and archaeological map of the county exactly locates every relic in the collection, the cream of which in great part has been exhibited in the Museum Room of the Butman-Fish Library, and fills eight large floor cases, arranged and classified, but unfortunately not catalogued, owing to the indifference of the present Board of Education to perform their portion of a written contract and conditional deed of gift.

In describing this collection, it may be said that it comprises less than a third of the total number of pieces gathered by the owner by personal search in the field, and that field limited to Saginaw County. Of the two thousand pieces in the Butman-Fish, possibly sixty

arch.
Ind. relics
- 302

have been the gifts of various persons collected on their own lands, some fine articles having been contributed by Mr. George Stroebel, Mr. Frank Satchell, Mrs. Horace Jerome, Mr. Herman Byron and two or three others.

For convenience I will describe the collection by cases, beginning with Case 1, which contains arrow-points of standard types, spear-points, scrapers, knives and cutting blades, drills, perforators, and leaf-shaped blades.

Of arrow-points there are plain stemmed, stemmed and notched, stemmed and barbed and triangular. These are arranged, each type by itself, from the smallest to the largest, a plan followed throughout the case. The so-called spear-points are probably in many cases knives and daggers, for it is not at all uncommon for the edges to show use as such. Among the knives may be seen three or four of the type called "the woman's knife," more or less semi-lunar in outline, and primitive flint flakes showing unmistakable signs of use in cutting. Other cutting blades are long with sharp edges, and still others are leaf-shaped. In this connection it is well to remember that a "leaf-shaped blade" may be a knife, a scraper, an arrow-blank, and in some cases, a perfect spear-point. There are several forms of them, many large and fine. Of drills and perforators there are fine types, some stemmed and some straight, those of oval cross-section being generally perforators, and those of lozenge or diamond, drills.

The scrapers include stemmed, stemmed and notched, or plain, the "thumb-scraper" of the archaeologist, and are readily divided into those used for scraping wood, as arrow-shafts, and those used for skin scraping, many of the latter showing brightly polished edges from the friction of use.

Case 2 contains a cache of 55 leaf-shaped blades from the George Stroebel Farm in Jamestown, all of yellowish flint or chert. There are also many slate and greywacke spear and arrow-points, this unusual material being mostly found a few miles up the Cass River. In this case may be seen a tiny arrow-point only half an inch in length, and beside it a very fine blade, probably a knife, five-and-a-half inches long, these being the limits in size collected by me in flint weapons. In this case may also be seen many very unusual forms of arrow-points, some of them unique, also wonderful specimens of delicate chipping, arrows with serrated edges, very symmetrical forms, and two or three perforators and drills that in type and workmanship are as near perfect as could be made. There are also many pieces such as scrapers, arrow-points and drills of gem material, such as agate, jasper, beautiful chalcedony, white quartzite, and also arrow-points showing iron or manganese dendrites, being in fact fair specimens of moss jasper. There are arrow-points and scrapers from the famous Flint

Ridge, O., locality, black and blue jasper, far-fetched from the south, red and green jasper from the north, white quartzite from local drift material, and fine gray agate from Bay Port. There is also one fine little arrow-point which is probably obsidian from the far west, and several others of chert showing zinc blende in its composition, probably from the head-waters of the Cass. These last are a peculiar greenish-yellow or brown, one in particular, being evidently ceremonial, as it is in outline a fish, and too thin and delicate for use as a weapon, a beautiful specimen of the Indians' art. There are also tiny little arrow-points of whitish translucent chalcedony probably from the interior of Bay Port nodules, but possibly from Flint Ridge.

Case 3 is filled with articles illustrating Indian manufacture. There is a paint mortar and muller and red paint, a series showing the tools and materials for making a slate gorget, and exhibiting specimens from the slate rock, a roughed-out gorget, and a completed one. A similar series for the production of a white quartzite scraper, a stone adze, three types of arrow-points, cutting, splitting and polishing of slate, drilling, arrow-shaft making, grinding, wood-cutting and abrading, bone and antler tools, arrow-points showing the ready adaptation of flint flakes to the purpose, raw materials in flint showing curiosities in structure or form, such as chalcedony centers, and hollows or vugs lined with fine quartz crystals or chalcedony, fossil inclusions or fine agate formations; also chert nodules large and small, and of curious forms.

Case 4 is filled with ceremonial objects, pipes, and Indian curios, for the Indian was also a collector, and although the sedentary Pueblo of the south-west made a regular museum of his permanent dwelling, the woods Indian east of the Mississippi was no less a collector, and we find in this case a black fossil shark's tooth, some wonderful fossil coral, a silicified stalactite, a piece of rose quartz, several sea-shells, a trilobite, a curious fossil tooth and other rare things. There are also a couple of bear's teeth which have been perforated at the root to be used on necklaces, an elk tooth, wampum, a shell bead. Several animal and bird figurines, totemic probably, such as an otter, a bear, a goose, a wonderful little beaver in red pipestone (catlinite) a large unfinished bird-stone pecked from hard rock, red, green, black and banded slate, gorgets, banner-stone, tube, a banded slate dagger-like object nine and a quarter inches long, a fine pottery pipe from a mound burial, three fine pipes made of the Cass River argillaceous limestone, two of sandstone, one rudely formed from a deer's antler, several pottery pipe-bowls of varying types and stems ditto. Here also is an unfinished bone gorget, very neat in pattern, also one broken.

There are also displayed in this case a number of implements and weapons of native copper, among them, a knife five inches long, two smaller knives, an awl, a copper tube and a couple of spear points as well as beads and flat pieces of native copper.

Case 5 contains a skull and thigh-bones from the Cass River Mound, also from an aboriginal burial above Frankenmuth, the right pelvic bone of a boy of perhaps fifteen, pierced by a triangular arrow-point which still remains in the bone and very likely cost the youth his life. This case contains articles from the historic period, such as a flint-and-steel, round musket or rifle balls, English gun-flints, an Indian hoe, pot-hanger, wood-working knife, scalping knife, tomahawk, brass and silver ornaments, glass beads, and parts of an old flint-lock gun. There are also articles relating to food supply, such as bears' teeth, claws and bones, beavers', deers', raccoons', wild cats' ditto, and a pint or two of the ear-bones of the sheepshead fish, the "lucky stone" of the superstitious, and a portion of a fish's jaw containing sharp teeth half an inch long.

Case 6 exhibits pottery specimens, there being about two hundred and fifty pieces from the tops of jars and vessels, no two alike. There are also the broken pieces of a fragment of a huge urn collected by me from the Andross Mound at Bridgeport. This fragment was about a foot wide and eighteen inches or more long, and the original vessel must have been over two feet high and a foot and a half in diameter.

There is also perhaps a third of a stout black vessel which measured nine inches across the top. This came from the Fraser Village. A number of fragments showing fine design and expert work in ornamentation are laid together, and materials for pottery manufacture are also shown.

Case 7 shows a good number of grinding, polishing and abrading stones, from a big sandstone grinder for finishing stone axes, etc., to a small fine-grained slate sharpener filled or covered with fine grooves, and used for sharpening the bone awls and needles of the aborigines. There are several mortars, one with a depression six inches across and three inches deep; other ones shallow. Here also is a large anchor-stone with rough grooves for the anchor-line. There are many hammer stones of various forms and types, both pitted and plain.

Case 8 is filled with stone chisels, adzes, grooved and plain axes and tomahawks, a huge maul grooved slightly, a stone hoe and also a much worn one apparently from the shoulder-blade of an elk. There are a number of pecked implements, some of them ready for polishing, others not yet completed and one or two with edges finished, all forming an instructive series of the heavier implements and weapons.

The entire collection has been a labor of love by the collector, and it is to be regretted that a school board presumably of intelligent people should be so indifferent to its value and its educational uses as to imperil its possession for the people of the community.

FRED DUSTIN,
Saginaw.

Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

I HAVE thought that some of your readers might be interested in this little story of amateur researches in the Saginaw Valley hummocks. The Saginaw Valley being the center of Indian civilization of the lower peninsula, it is rich in research material for the archeologist. The Saginaw River and its tributaries, stretching out like the web of a spider, offer the most bountiful banks on which to gather and study the remains of the Red American. Because of the overflow of the river and its washouts every spring, the low land plains have become covered with silt, which has made the task of studying the plains findings an impossible one. Therefore we have turned to the hummocks, the wind blown sand ridges where the best study can be made of the Indians in the Saginaw Valley.

During the wet seasons the Indians sought higher ground than the river banks on which to pitch their camps. It is on the high ground that one finds remains that are of great consequence in developing a series of implements used by the Indians. A person canoeing up the Swan Creek is impressed with the promising possibilities for study on the sand banks on either side of him. There are two distinct sand ridges paralleling each other, separated by a small muddy stream which flows into Swan Creek, about one mile west of the Creek. Here one can study, without roaming a great deal, the two types of Indian, the belligerent and the peaceful. On the southern ridge (the dunes run east and west) are countless pieces of pottery, scrapers, and mounds of blackened stone. In many places one can see where the stone-cutter wielded his hammer. It was on this hill that the first Indian bones were found for our collection.

The northern hummock is even more interesting than its neighbor. On its summit the wind has gouged the sand out so that the stones are laid bare upon the surface of the yellow basin. Here are found celts, knives, axes, arrowheads, spearheads. I found one lone scraper. The hummock yielded a very interesting piece of red paint. When rubbed on the hands the red marks are hard to remove even by means of soap. Strawn over the hummock I found a number of large rocks which had been clipped and indented as if used to pound, or be pounded on by

other rocks. About several of these large rocks were piles of chert clippings which varied in size from the largest spear blade to the smallest bird arrow. I infer that the stones were used not only to manufacture warring implements but also hunting implements, even though few in number. It was here that I started my collection and began a further study along the lines of archeology. If this interests your readers I would be glad to hear from them.

BYRON C. STAFFELD,
Saginaw, Mich.

Log cabins of pioneer days are coming into their own again; so great is the demand for them as summer resort homes that at least two counties, Iron and Barry, have thriving log cabin industries. In Barry County abandoned log cabins used by farmers for housing machinery and stock are being bought up and removed to the heart of the county's lake district, in Hope Township. Rejuvenated and fitted up with modern conveniences these staunch little cabins of sound timber do good service. In Ionia County there is a log cabin whose service record is long, but about at an end; built in 1847 it was once known as "the finest house in the county." Although the roof has caved in, the old structure should be treasured for its history. It stands on the farm of S. W. Keefer in Orange Township. It ought to make good housing for a pioneer museum if brought to town and rehabilitated. What say you, Daughters?

"Write Bad Axe on a postal card, mail it in Central Africa, and it will come straight to its destination without interruption or delay." This is the assertion of the proud citizens of Bad Axe who claim for their city the distinction of being "the biggest little city" in Michigan.

The origin of the name of the city is interesting. The *Pere Marquette Magazine*, denying any "Indian origin" for the name, gives the following explanation: "The name is made up of two pure Anglo Saxon words and there is nothing bad about them, any more than there is about the town, although there was about the axe from which the name sprung. It was a 'bad' axe when the campers found it in the wilderness, on the present site of the Hotel Irwin, but they were mighty glad to get it because they had lost their 'good' axe. The bad axe served the land looker's purpose very well, and has the town also. For half a century the name has given to the village and city an etymological distinction all its own."

To the eyes of the casual traveler driving through the beautiful Crapo Valley in southern Osceola County there is perhaps very little romance visible. But if the traveler had resided there for nearly three quarters of a century, as Mrs. Charlotte Robbins McFarlane has, then every foot of the Valley would hold memories of romance and pioneer struggles.

Charlotte Robbins came to Crapo Valley in 1856. Pioneer life was hard, but there were bright spots too. She writes, "Tell the young folks they must not think it was all hardship. It wasn't. My sisters and I had good times. For instance one of our playmates was Anna Howard Shaw. We girls went to 'protracted' meetings and my sister and Anna Shaw helped in the singing. Of course, the preacher invited us to 'come forward' and be converted. Anna, who was the spokesman on all occasions, told him we were going to a dance at Big Rapids on the next night, but after that we would just as soon. The night after the dance we did 'go forward' and Anna Shaw got to preaching after that. Her first, real charge was up at Ashton, I think."

Charlotte Robbins married early, and the new home was the first frame building in Osceola County. Mrs. McFarlane is now past eighty. "I could write quite a history about the development of this part of the country, and who knows,—maybe sometime I will. Would your readers like one?"

Would they! Yes, Mrs. McFarlane. Let's have it!

An interesting glimpse of the primitive beginnings of the city of Pontiac more than a century ago may be had by studying the pages of the minute book kept by the Pontiac Company, the group of men who laid out the original plat of the city. The record was found recently in the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library by Circuit Judge Glenn C. Gillespie who has had a photostat copy made of it in order that Oakland County might have a permanent record of the important business transacted in that early day by the city's forefathers. The story of this early record is told in the *Pontiac Daily Press* for January 22, 1926.

A neat little pamphlet entitled *An Historic Landmark* has recently been issued at Dearborn, the purpose of which is to interest the people in the purchase of the "Sutler's Shop," the only part of the old Dearborn Arsenal remaining in its original condition. The leaflet contains some interesting facts about the town of Dearborn:

First settled in 1795 by James Cissne.

Conrad TenEyck's tavern built in 1826. "Old Coon" they used to call him.

"Chicago Road" operating in 1827. Dearborn the first stopping place west of Detroit.

Township of Pekin organized Oct. 29, 1829, included Dearborn.

"Pekin" changed to "Dearborn," 1833.

Town of Dearborn, April 1, 1833, named in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn.

Cornerstone laid of U. S. Arsenal, June 30, 1833.

Titus Dort made the bricks for the arsenal on the spot where Henry Ford's new *Dearborn Independent* building now stands.

Steamboat Andrew Jackson built to ply between Detroit and Dearborn on the River Rouge.

At this time a cart and oxen could start for Detroit from Dearborn before midnight and reach home the following night.

November, 1835, township of Dearborn wishes to employ a person to teach school.

Patriot war, 1837-8, United States sent 10,000 muskets to Dearborn and General Scott.

Arsenal used as training and recruiting station during Civil War.

Many will recall the fine old Colonial mansion in Marshall which stands at the top of Capitol Hill, formerly the residence of James Wright Gordon, one of the state's early governors. This old homestead is today a silent witness to Marshall's bid for the State Capitol. The house is in good preservation; the Doric columns that adorn the porch were made in Detroit and hauled to Marshall by ox-teams; the woodwork is of rare fashioned black walnut, and the stairs are of the quaint winding type so well known in Colonial homes.

In the years that have elapsed Marshall has practically forgotten its only governor. Only the old house stands as a silent reminder of the days when the splendor of the state was reflected in the numerous social affairs given by the governor. Time has erased the thoughts of the plans that were made to make Marshall the capital of the state, but wind, nor rain, nor snow has harmed the home that once was a governor's. The present occupants of the house are Mrs. Flora Palmer and her daughter Mrs. Bertha Brady, both keenly interested in Michigan's history.

Under the terms of the will of the late Mrs. James H. Campbell of Grand Rapids, the Three Rivers Public Library is to have photostat

copies of the Governor Barry letters which form a part of the valuable Lucius Lyon Collection of manuscripts willed by Mrs. Campbell to the University of Michigan.

The Abiel Fellows chapter, D. A. R., of Three Rivers, in the Year Book for 1925-26 has emphasized research in local history, patriotic interest in Americanization and enthusiastic observance of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The chapter observed the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the N. S. D. A. R. by unveiling three bronze markers:

1. A service marker, honoring John Foust, blind soldier of the Revolution, who served in Pennsylvania militia and also as court martial man. Buried at Moorepark.

2. A Real Daughter's marker for Jane Foresman Silliman, whose father, Samuel Foresman, served through the Revolution, in the Northampton County, Pennsylvania, militia. Buried at Three Rivers.

3. A bronze service marker for Pardon Field, who served in the Connecticut militia through the Revolution. Buried in the Pioneer cemetery four miles from Centreville.

The annual historical pilgrimage included marking with bronze tablets and boulders the site of the legendary Indian battle in Three Rivers; the site of Moab, the first platted village that is now within the limits of Three Rivers (1830); and the site of the deserted village of Eschol, also platted in 1830. Library Day, March 18, included an exhibit of the St. Joseph County vital records the collection of which was begun in 1916 and has been steadily growing through the interest and assistance of the Chapter. Speakers on that day included County Clerk Lawrence Neindorf and City Clerk Eugene Schall.

Owosso's chapter D. A. R. has recently proposed to beautify a tract of land which it is claimed was once considered as the site for the State Capitol. The ground is about an acre in extent and lies near the junction of roads that cross at the top of a hill west of Shiawassee River at Shiawassee town.

In December the Ladies' Library Association of Richland entertained the Kalamazoo County Historical Society with a potluck luncheon after which a program was given with Mrs. C. W. Oakley, president of the Historical Society presiding. Four guests of honor were seated on the platform, Mrs. John Den Bleyker, Dr. Uriah Upjohn, Mrs. Helen M. Barrett and Mrs. Elizabeth Reed. Wm. Henry

Little, eighty-eight years old, stirred the fires of memory and youth with reminiscences of early days. Miss Flora Roberts of the Kalamazoo Public Library spoke on the preservation of records, and Mrs. Mary Gilkey Jones read about the early history of Richland from the *Telegraph* of 1876.

The centennial of the establishing of the first school in Washtenaw County was celebrated on Oct. 17, 1925. The meeting was held at the Stone School House under joint auspices of the people of the Carpenter and Stone School House districts, and the Washtenaw Pioneer and Historical Society. Among important features of the program were the "Historical Review," by Mr. Byron A. Finney, past president of the Pioneer and Historical Society, and an address by Prof. Carl E. Pray, head of the department of history at Michigan State Normal.

Preceding the Centennial supper was held the annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer and Historical Society. The following officers were chosen at that time for the coming year: President, Judge H. Wirt Newkirk, Ann Arbor; Secretary, Mrs. Ida C. Finney, Ann Arbor; Treasurer, O. C. Burkart, Chelsea.

Saginaw has recently honored the memory of its first Librarian, Harriet Ames, by dedicating to her the Auditorium of the Hoyt Public Library. The room will now be known as Ames Auditorium. Harriet Ames was a woman of fine public spirit, much interested in preserving all kinds of local source material for Michigan history.

To the Readers of the Michigan History Magazine:

I am addressing this letter to you to ascertain if you can furnish me with any information concerning the death of a very aged lady who died, probably in Michigan or Wisconsin during the past two or three years. Her death was more or less of general interest due to her advanced age of 112 years and to the fact that it was reported a short time before her death, through articles published in the New York papers and various magazines, that she was the daughter of Felix Calkins, a soldier of the War of 1812.

Her maiden name was Harriet Calkins, born probably in Oswego County or the Mohawk Valley in New York State, married (1) George Snyder and (2) Aschel Bemis with whom she removed to Michigan shortly after the close of the Civil War.

I shall be very grateful for any information which you may be able to furnish concerning this lady's death.

F. L. HADLEY, President
National Petroleum Corporation,
Moundsville, West Virginia.

Correction in January issue Michigan History Magazine, p. 107: The descendants of the Fisher family participated in the celebration at Grand Blanc on Sept. 10 (not Oct. 5). The Stevens family originally came in 1823 (not 1833).

AMONG THE BOOKS

REVOLUTIONARY NEW ENGLAND, 1691-1776. By James Truslow Adams, A.M., LL.D. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, 1923, pp. 469. Price \$5.

In the January, 1922, number of the Magazine was reviewed the author's volume, *The Founding of New England*; the present volume is a continuation of his studies in New England history. The dates 1691-1776 would indicate on the surface that the writer's conception of the American Revolution is in line with recent scholarly work in that field, which presents the whole "revolutionary" movement as a process having its roots far back of the traditional "1775." It proves to be a scholarly revaluation of the tendencies disclosed throughout the long imperial struggle involving not only a political contest but a social revolution in the colonies as well, and attempts to trace the origin of radical thought and the growth of grievances through the half century preceding the actual outbreak of war.

Much stress is laid upon social aspects of the Revolution. Special attention is given to the decade 1740-1750 in chapter IX, which is titled, "The Great Divide," and to the focusing of the tendencies of that period by the events and influences of the Seven Years War. Highly significant, he points out, is the slipping of political power from the higher to the lower social classes, and the growth of political self-consciousness in the latter. This volume throughout strengthens our conviction that for an understanding of great events we must look carefully into the relatively dull years of preceding growth and development.

The work is well documented, yet Mr. Adams would not claim that it is the final word. He holds the view, in common with Benedetto Croce (*History: Its Theory and Practice*, reviewed in the *Michigan History Magazine* for October, 1923) that each generation must make its own interpretation of history, and it is this view especially which has given his two volumes their enviable place among recent historical works.

SIX YEARS WITH THE TEXAS RANGERS, 1875-1881. By Captain James B. Gillett, with an Introduction by M. M. Quaife. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1925, pp. 259. Price \$4.

Here is a fascinating story of the exploits of those mounted guardsmen of the Texas frontier known to fame as the Texas Rangers.

The volume is valuable not only for its interest as a story but for the first hand knowledge it affords of an interesting organization. The

writer tells his own experiences in the life he lived as an actual participant for six years in the strenuous work of the Rangers. There is some interesting biographical material in the first part, in which is given the preparation of James Gillett for his role as a ranger. Mr. Gillett says:

"Performance of duty, it matters not where it may lead him, into whatever desperate situation or howsoever dangerous the thing demanded, has always been the slogan of the organization. For courage, patriotic devotion, instant obedience, and efficiency, the record of the Texas Rangers has been excelled by no body of constabulary ever mustered."

Thrilling as the stories of "Buffalo Bill" are these exploits of Indian skirmishes, border wars with the Mexicans, quelling of bandit raids and capturing of fugitives from justice. The narrative is aided by numerous illustrations from rare photographs.

Dr. Milo M. Quaife of the Burton Historical Collection, who edits the story, says in the "Historical Introduction:"

"To edit such a narrative as Sergeant Gillett's *Six Years with the Texas Rangers* is both a privilege and a pleasure. His is a great story, simply and modestly told. The age of opportunity for Americans will not be closed so long as careers such as his are possible; and there need be no fear for the welfare of the republic when men of his stamp comprise the majority of her citizenry."

THE FIRST WORLD FLIGHT. BEING THE PERSONAL NARRATIVES OF LOWELL SMITH, LESLIE ARNOLD, ERIK NELSON, HENRY OGDEN, LEIGH WADE, JOHN HARDING. Written by Lowell Thomas. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and N. Y., 1925. Price \$5.

This work has a special interest for Michigan readers in that one of the fliers was a Michigan boy, Leigh Wade, born and raised on a farm in Cass county near Cassopolis. The story of his life was told in the April, 1925, number of the Michigan History Magazine by Mr. Charles O. Harman of that city.

As indicated in the title, in this volume the six famous aviators have told their many and varied experiences to their "official historian," Lowell Thomas, and he in turn has unified and arranged the material. Mr. Thomas, well known internationally as a lecturer and writer, was appointed for this task by the United States War Department, and has done both himself and his subject full justice. There is not a dull page from beginning to end of the book. It has all the intimate narrative detail of a personal account, and gains greatly in clearness from passing to us from a single hand.

The book is delightfully and profusely illustrated, with views taken by the aviators of each other, singly and in groups in varied situa-

tions, and by pictures taken from the planes in flight as they sped over lands and seas. The narrative takes the fliers through the whole gamut of their experiences from Arctic cold to tropic heat, from near failures to success, chronicling an event that in its way is truly as epoch-making as the voyage of Columbus. The style of the narrative is shown in these lines near the close:

"The following day, September 28th, at 9:55 a. m. we set out on the last leg of the flight. Passing over Salem, we stopped for a few minutes at Vancouver Barracks near Portland, crossed the Columbia River into Washington, and headed toward a cloud on the horizon 'no bigger than a man's hand.' And the cloud turned out to be old Mount Rainier—a cone of shining white. Above the great forest it stood, over which I had so often flown on fire patrol, a friend beckoning us on.

"There was sunshine in the heart of me
My blood sang in the breeze,
That mountain was a part of me,
And so were all these trees."

"As we drew near Lake Washington, for the second time on our journey we broke our V-formation and flew abreast over Sand Point Field just as we had done at San Diego, so that each plane should finish the flight at the same time.

"Beneath us we saw a welcome sign, one hundred and fifty feet long and with letters twenty feet high. According to the official timers the wheels of the *Chicago* touched the field at 1:28 p. m., Pacific time, on September 28th, 1924.

"From Seattle to Seattle we had flown 26,345 miles, in a total of 363 hours and 7 minutes. Our average rate of speed in circling the world had been $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour and our flying time the equivalent of 15 days, 3 hours, and 7 minutes."

OUR STATE OF MICHIGAN. By Arthur Dondineau and Leah A. Spencer. Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1925, pp. 229. Price \$1.20.

This volume is about half and half geography and history, with special attention to natural resources and industries. The historical portion deals mainly with features prior to 1837. Some thirty-one pages are given to Michigan history since the admission of the state to the Union; of these, 10 pages cover the period since the Civil War; the question of proportion is always a perplexing one.

In this volume the fact that Michigan has become quite distinctly a manufacturing state is throughout definitely emphasized; a large part of our recent development is covered in the industrial features of the first half of the book. Well informed teachers should be able easily to supplement the story.

The appeal is distinctly to very young minds, even in the format, with large clear type well spaced, and generous margins; there are numerous illustrations, well selected. The book should be specially useful with children in the first six grades.

"In my work in Social Science in the public schools of Detroit and the schools of the State of Michigan," writes Mr. Dondineau, "I have attempted year after year to plan a program of instruction for the elementary grades which would give all children a common knowledge of the industrial and social life of the people of the state. The lack of reading material on the child's mental level has repeatedly prevented the carrying out of such a program.

"The children of the cities and the children of the country have common interests. It is important that the children of the cities have the proper attitudes toward the occupations and life of the people in the country. It is important that children in the rural sections develop proper attitudes toward the part played by the city. It is of vital importance that children of the country and children of the cities begin to understand the interdependence of the one and the other, and to appreciate that each contributes something to the life and happiness of the other. The interests of the people of the city and those of the country are common in that all are concerned with the development of the state. This common attitude can best be developed through a common knowledge of the geographical, industrial, civic, social, political, and educational interests of the entire state. The true relationship of country to city, of agriculture to manufacturing, can be best understood by an accurate knowledge of the geography and history of Michigan.

"The materials in this book have been prepared to provide a medium through which we may attain these goals. The diction has been made simple so that children in the middle grades of all schools throughout the state may be able, through their own reading, to obtain a common knowledge of their own state."

Miss Spencer, addressing herself to the pupils, says: "In this book you can read about your own State of Michigan. You can find out about the land, the rivers, the Great Lakes, and the smaller inland lakes. You can learn what is grown on the farms, what is made in the factories, and what minerals are found in the mines.

"If you read carefully and study the map of Michigan, you can form a picture in your mind of how Michigan looks. You can imagine what the people are doing to earn a living in other parts of the state. You will be able to tell anyone who asks you how the people of Michigan work and how they play.

"It is a good plan to form the habit of studying the map as you read. When you read about a city or river, look it up on the map. If

you find anything on the map which you do not understand, ask your teacher to explain it to you. A map will tell you a great many things if you study it.

"Very often we know much more about a country a long way off than we do about our own country. Let us begin with our own state and find out all we can about it. You will find the early history as interesting as any story of strange lands far away. The more we know about the geography and history of our own state, the better we can understand the geography and history of the whole United States."

OLD GRAND RAPIDS: PEN PICTURES. By Arthur Scott White. Published by the White Printing Co., Grand Rapids, 1925, pp. 87. Price \$1.50.

A delightful little volume of reminiscences; a mosaic picture of early days in Grand Rapids by a man who has "grown up with the place." The following story headed "Old Time Journalists and Actors" is typical of the charm of these sketches.

"Fifty years ago A. O. Miller and wife, whose home was in Morenci, Lenawee county, Michigan, were prominent in the drama. They played in stock companies in many cities, impersonating characters that ranged from low comedy to tragedy. In the years 1864-5 Mr. Miller was the leading man and his wife the leading lady at the Athenaeum, a theater managed by Garry A. Hough in Detroit. Later, between seasons, the Millers traveled through the small towns of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, presenting "The Hidden Hand" and like sensational dramas, in halls, or when a hall was not obtainable, under a tent. Several engagements were played by the company in Grand Rapids. Mr. Miller's tent was usually pitched on island No. 1. The exact location is on Campau avenue, one hundred feet south of Pearl street. The company was composed mainly of amateurs, selected from the graduating classes of the high schools, whom Mr. Miller and wife trained for the work at hand. Among the students of the dramatic art whom Mr. Miller lassoed in Morenci, was Lloyd Brazee, who later became prominent as a newspaper man. Brazee not only played the part of "Black Donald," a fierce ruffian, in the "Hidden Hand," but was the advance agent of the show. In the latter capacity he made the acquaintance of many newspaper men and developed a taste for journalism. When the tent was used in the presentation of the "Hidden Hand" it was necessary to dig a deep hole in the center of the enclosure into which "Black Donald" stumbled while engaged in an assault upon "Capitola Black"—Mrs. Miller. Brazee usually dug the hole in consideration of the permission granted by the manager to him to play "Black Donald." Mr. Miller played "Wool," a Negro character,

and provoked a great deal of amusement. He had played Iago, Richard III and Macbeth successfully before metropolitan audiences, and yet did not deem it undignified to play the almost insignificant character, "Wool" at the head of a barn storming company in tank and cross roads towns.

"Harry Vernon (in private life Guy Willis) later an employe of Nathan Church, in the office of the Grand Rapids Times, and William H. Thompson, the husband of Isabel Irving, and an actor of more than average ability, received their training in the drama from Mr. Miller.

"Brazee commenced his newspaper career in Detroit. From a cub reporter he rose rapidly to the desk of the city editor. His work was original in conception and execution. He went over the routes others had traveled for years without finding anything, and gathered material for stories of uncommon interest. Later he, with the substantial backing of friends, decided to establish a morning newspaper in Detroit. Frank H. Hosford, the city editor of the Free Press, Louis Gale, formerly a captain in the regular army, who wielded a facile pen (the typewriter had not yet been invented), Dave Carey and ten others from among the most capable newspaper writers of Detroit joined Brazee in making the Times the most readable paper in the state. Hosford conceived the idea of a Thanksgiving edition to be written in rhyme, and Brazee adopted it without a second's deliberation. Editorials, telegraph and local news, advertisements, market reports, real estate sales, social and club news, court reports, funerals, weddings, stock and land sales, every item in fact of human interest, was written in rhyme. To understand the nature of the task let us suppose that Editor Vandenberg should give an order to the men employed in the editorial department of The Herald to write the news received by cable and wire tonight in rhyme. The staff would probably decide that such a service could not be performed. But the men of the Times put over such an order, "and some more." The rhymes were not doggerel but "good stuff," to use an expression that originated in the editorial room, and has since been adopted and put into service in every line of trade. The Times survived the times but a short time, and some of the creditors failed to receive their just financial deserts. The rhymed edition was printed in many fancy colors.

"Brazee's next journalistic venture was a dramatic, literary and social weekly, which he called the Herald. His assistants were Will A. Innes, a young man possessed of remarkable ability as a newsgatherer and producer of copy, and Charles A. Emerson. Brazee's lurid, sensational stories were written in Chaucer's style. While the Herald filled in a measure a field that had not been tilled, Brazee was not satisfied with a business that limited his opportunities, and placed a check on

his energy. The lady he had married in Detroit a few years previously, a daughter of J. H. Weiss, a dealer in musical instruments, had divorced him and Brazee sought the hand of Etta Berger of the Berger family of musicians. He was an ardent, magnetic lover and Miss Berger finally yielded to his entreaties and accepted him. He next persuaded his wife's brother, Fred G. Berger, to join him in the purchase of the Morning Telegraph, a newspaper started a few years earlier by Harford & McDowell, which he consolidated with the weekly Herald and published daily editions as the Telegram-Herald. The paper attracted considerable attention on account of the novelties Brazee introduced in the preparation of copy and the style of the composition. The paper did not pay and Berger soon tired of paying the losses. Prof. Swensberg and a number of aspiring politicians purchased the property and Brazee moved to Chicago to continue his work as a writer for newspapers. While living in Grand Rapids he became addicted to the use of absinthe, a drug that weakened his constitution and was probably the cause of his death.

Franklin Homer Hosford lived in Lowell. Among his boyhood playmates were Frank W. Hine, Frank Eddy, George L. Stone and Ben West. He was a good student and it was said that he had read everything worth reading in English literature before his fifteenth birthday. As a boy he would lie on his back on the floor with a lamp above his head and read until his admiring daddy took the lamp away and compelled him to retire. Soon after his seventeenth birthday passed he picked up a copy of the Grand Rapids Times and read: "Boy wanted to work in newspaper office—Nathan Church, publisher of Times." Throwing aside the paper young Hosford started on foot at once for Grand Rapids. No train would pass through Lowell until a late hour in the afternoon and the boy could not wait for it. He feared another might obtain the place. Covered with dust, footsore and hungry he arrived at the Times office shortly after the dinner hour and met the owner of the paper. Impressed by his earnestness and intelligence, Mr. Church engaged Hosford for service in the business office and agreed to pay him \$3.00 per week. He then went to the home of a brother, took a bath, ate a hastily prepared lunch and went to bed. Hosford developed in newspaper work very rapidly. Leaving the Times he went to the Leader as news editor, and later to the Eagle. A place was offered him in the editorial room of the Detroit Free Press, which he accepted and earned the city editor's desk. Later he returned to Grand Rapids after failing to make good in a business sense with a daily newspaper a number of politicians had backed him to start in Kalamazoo. His employment in Grand Rapids was in the capacity of city editor of the Democrat, published by I. M. Weston. Finally the Free Press offered him its news bureau in

Washington which he accepted and moved to that city. During the years of Don Dickinson and Dan Campau as the heads of the Democrat party in Michigan, Hosford participated actively in politics in the capacity of secretary of the Democratic state central committee."

HISTORIC MICHIGAN. Edited by George N. Fuller. Published by the National Historical Association, Inc., Dayton, O., 1924-6. 3 vols. Sold only by subscription.

The purpose of this work, as set forth by the editor, is to bring together, principally from the publications of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and the Michigan Historical Commission, a collection of "Readings" in Michigan history, arranged in such manner as to make a fairly continuous narrative. The editor's desire was partly to acquaint the general public more thoroughly with the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* and particularly the *University Series* and the *Michigan History Magazine* published by the Michigan Historical Commission.

These volumes are a rich mine of Michigan historical material all too little explored. The editor expresses the hope that these "Readings" may induce the public, and especially students in the schools, and prospective teachers in the Normal schools and colleges of Michigan, to read further in the sources from which these papers were taken.

The volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* now number 39, in addition to two index volumes. The *University Series* numbers five volumes, with index in each volume. The *Michigan History Magazine* is now (1926) in its tenth volume. Many of the volumes of the *Collections* are now out of print, but many libraries should have complete sets, as originally they were furnished free to libraries and schools. It may surprise many that so continuous a story of Michigan could be made in this way from these society and state publications.

Only the materials in the first two volumes of *Historic Michigan* were actually selected and edited by the general editor. These two volumes comprise the portion of the work dealing with the state as a whole. The third volume deals with county history, and varies with the county in which the set is sold.

Interest in collecting and publishing the records of Michigan's local history is of course to be commended. The first strong impulse to this work was given by the centennial of 1876; the material for the first volume of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* was compiled in 1874-1876 and published in 1877. The opportunity for county histories afforded by this impulse was seized by several eastern

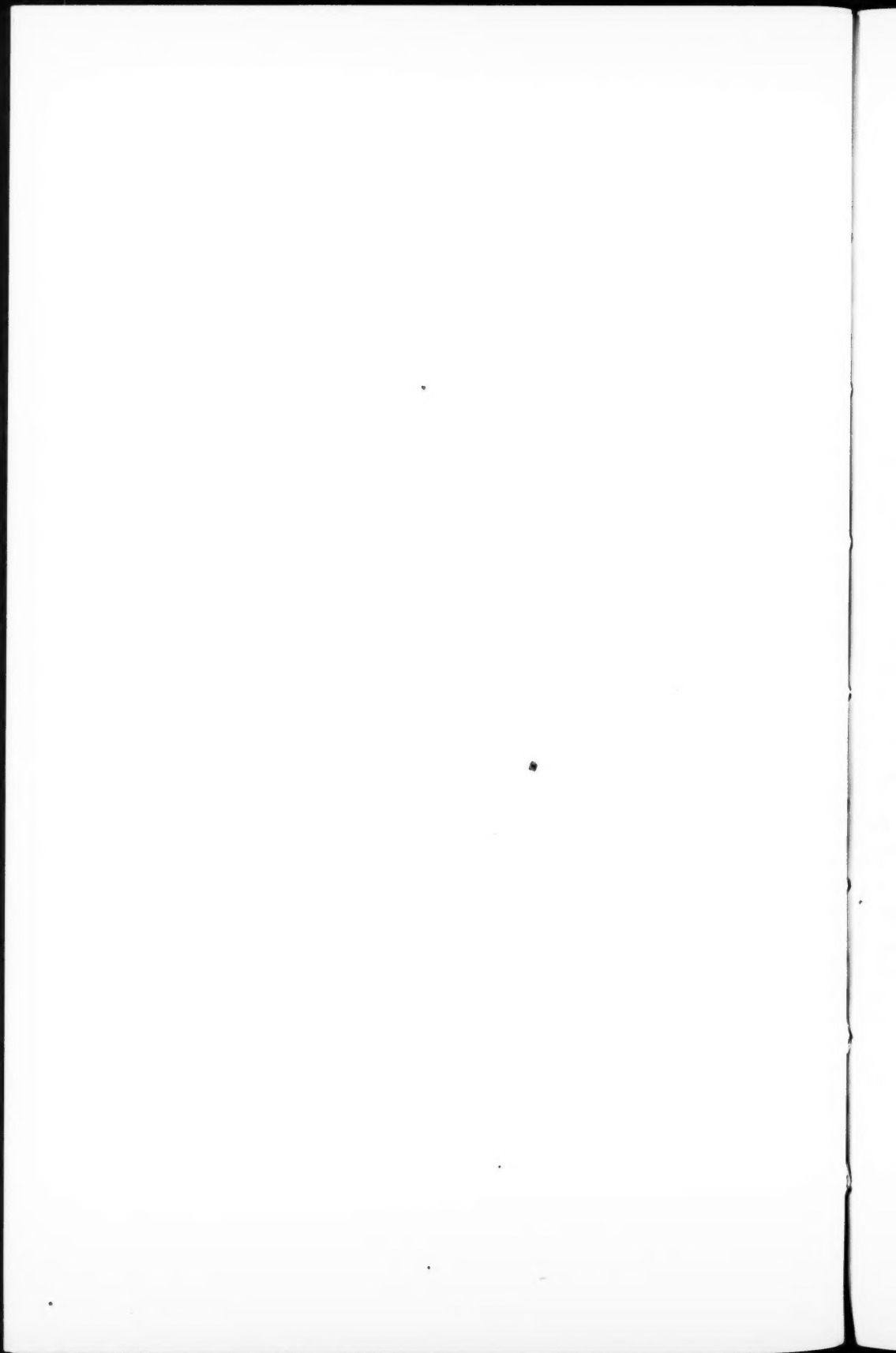
publishing houses and the wave of interest lasted to about 1882, resulting in the production of almost an even score of volumes for the counties south of Saginaw Bay. These early histories, with a few exceptions were commendably full in pertinent details for early settlement, and have obviously furnished much of the data used in the later and more carefully constructed county histories.

A second wave of interest is shown by volumes appearing in the years 1888-1892, following the semi-centennial of the admission of the state to the Union; these volumes differed from the earlier output by being distinctly biographical in character, and are of some value in tracing the sources of population. Since 1905 several publishing companies have appeared in this field. The Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago has put out some work of much higher grade than had been done hitherto. These volumes have laid the chief emphasis upon recent years and hence are not so useful for data about early settlement as the older histories, but they are in the main better organized. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, (in whose series the volume, *The City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922*, was reviewed in our April issue) is doing some good work.

Almost without exception the county histories have given a large section of their space to biographical sketches. Since the volumes are sold by subscription, the subjects of these sketches are in the main those who can afford to buy the volumes. The volumes have been generally of unwieldy size, with thick paper, and very poor indexes. Their generally superficial treatment and exorbitant prices have made them the object of much ridicule and contempt among serious workers. Yet for many phases of local history they furnish about all the information that is obtainable. Some years ago the reviewer had occasion to do a piece of work, published since as Vol. I in the University Series of the Michigan Historical Commission under the title *The Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan*, for which he found the county histories useful. With proper checking they were made to yield about the only light available for many problems of settlement, such as the founding of villages, routes of travel, prejudices of settlers, sources of population and conditions of pioneer life.

In view of the practical financial obstacles in marketing local historical works, it is probably safe to say that for the present the so-called "commercial" historical publishing companies are about the only active agencies in this field. The ideal way undoubtedly is through state support of thorough and systematic work, or through such effort as has been made for the English counties in the volumes of the well-known Victoria County History. In a thoughtful paper read by Prof. Arthur Lyon Cross in 1923 at a meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society held at Ypsilanti under the auspices of

the State Normal College, Prof. Cross discussed the question "Is County History Worth While?" He said, "The answer to this very pertinent query is at once suggested by the serio-jocose reply to the old question, 'Is Life Worth Living?' It depends on the liver. So, reverting to our problem, it depends upon how the county history is investigated and written." The ideal is not always attainable, but the work that has been launched in Michigan by the National Historical Association (which should not be confused with the American Historical Association) seems to be of good promise.



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